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HISTORY OF THE STREET-CAR TEN-HOUR LA

PASSED IN 1887, IT WAS SMASHED THE DAY AFTER ITS BIRTH, AND HAS BEEN BROKEN EVERY DAY SINCE.

Brooklyn Street Car Employees Are At Last Beginning to Realize That When Capitalists Pass a "Labor Law" They Never Intend to Have It Enforced—Street Car Magnates Have a Pull With the District Attorney, Who Blocks All Attempts to Enforce the Law—The Fate of the New York Street-Car Ten-Hour Law is the Fate of All Labor Laws Passed by Democratic and Republican Exploiters of the Working Class---Onward to the Conquest of the Powers of Government, and When the Flag of the Militant Proletariat Floats Over American Legislatures and American Courts, We Will Do Some Law-Passing, and Law-Construing, and Law-Enforcing that Will Make the Capitalist Class Shiver In Its Private Palaces and Shudder In Its "Public" Courts.

This is a tale of a labor law passed in '87, and smashed the day after its birth; broken every day since, and certain to be violated with impunity until such time as the working class itself enforces the law by placing its own men in power and kicking the violators of that law down and out forever.

In 1887, a law was passed entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor on the street, surface and elevated railroads chartered by the State in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over."

This law provided that "ten hours' labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with reasonable time for meals, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street, surface and elevated roads in the State."

Workingmen Laud Dave Hill.

The workingmen of Brooklyn who worked on the horse cars yelled with delight and landed Dave Hill to the skies for signing it, and went about chanting the praises of the Democratic party, "the friend of the laboring man."

As time went on they waited and longed for the law to go into effect. Then they waited and hoped to have it enforced, and they are waiting, waiting, waiting still.

For some years after the passage of the act the men continued to grumble. They were fairly well organized in District Assembly 75 K. of L. They intended to take action in the matter after Cleveland's election, but as the panic broke out before they could move—with the inevitable result of all panics: a glutted labor market—the men feared a strike, so they did nothing, paid dues and grumbled.

Electricity was being introduced as the motive power about this time and a new set of capitalists were taking control of the street-car system of Brooklyn.

Capitalists Against the Ten-Hour Law.

As their great object was to cut down the operating expenses in proportion as they watered the stock, such a thing as a Ten-Hour law could not be thought of by them for a moment. On the contrary, the cars were speeded up to the highest possible speed ever known in a city's streets; the number of trips was increased, and the distance lengthened, and, of course, up went the hours—twelve, thirteen and fourteen to the day for steady-run men, while the trippers who were engaged in swings thought of getting a divorce from their wives and moving a cot bed down to the barn.

Then as now the trolley man had to work as follows:

1. A man with a steady car has to work 12, 13, 14 and sometimes 15 hours and snatch a bite to eat when, where and how he can.

2. Trippers are on the go from four a. m. until 8 p. m. and earning about $1.30 or $1.65 for that time.

3. A "run off" occurs on all roads, that is a car is taken out of, say, the Fifty-eighth street depot and run down to Coney Island, passengers are taken on, fares are collected and not one cent is paid to the motorman or conductor. The same coming home at night. The first and last runs are not paid for.

Take the time a Seventh avenue conductor who has a "good" car must work when he is on a "swing" in the quiet season. First trip. Leave depot at 12.04 p. m., arrive back at 1.12 p. m. Lay around the barn until 3 p. m., then go and work until 11.30 p. m. For this eleven and a half hours work he is paid for nine and a half hours. Hundreds of cases of which the above is one of the best occur every day, and then they say no evidence of breaking the law can be found.

In last Sunday's issue we told of how desirous the trolley magnates were of having a strike as a means towards more stock gambling and an excuse for not paying dividends on thirty millions of watered stock. President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, and President Lewis of the Brooklyn City did all in their power to incite the men and provoke a strike.

Street-Car Magnates Keep An Eye On the Ballot-Box.

The magnates kept a close eye on the election returns of '94. They saw that, led by political and labor fakirs, the men acted at the polls in a ridiculously foolish fashion for themselves, and a very advantageous way for the magnates. They turned down rascal capitalist Boody and elected rascal capitalist Scheiren, the infamous "Leather Belt Charlie," the fellow who had the contract for making all the leather belts for the electrical machinery of the trolley companies.

Finding themselves in possession of all the powers of government, they proceeded to make life a hell for their employees. The men, goaded to desperation in November and December, '94, suffering under an awful nervous strain as they sped on their cars like chained furies through the streets, killing and maiming men, women and children, until in one year over one hundred tombstones in Brooklyn's graveyards marked over a hundred murders at the trolley magnates' doors; denied time to obey the demands of nature, they found themselves hastened to an early grave.

Capitalists Are Asked To Enforce Their Laws—Watch Them Do It.

So in rage and desperation they pointed to the Ten-Hour law, then seven years on the statute books of the State of New York, and asked for its enforcement. As well ask a prostitute for her virginity. Their plea was ignored. Then on January 14, 1895, the Brooklyn City Heights and Atlantic Avenue Railroad employees, the backbone, heart, liver and spleen of the present Rapid Transit Company, WENT OUT ON STRIKE, 5,000 STRONG, TO ENFORCE THE TEN HOUR LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

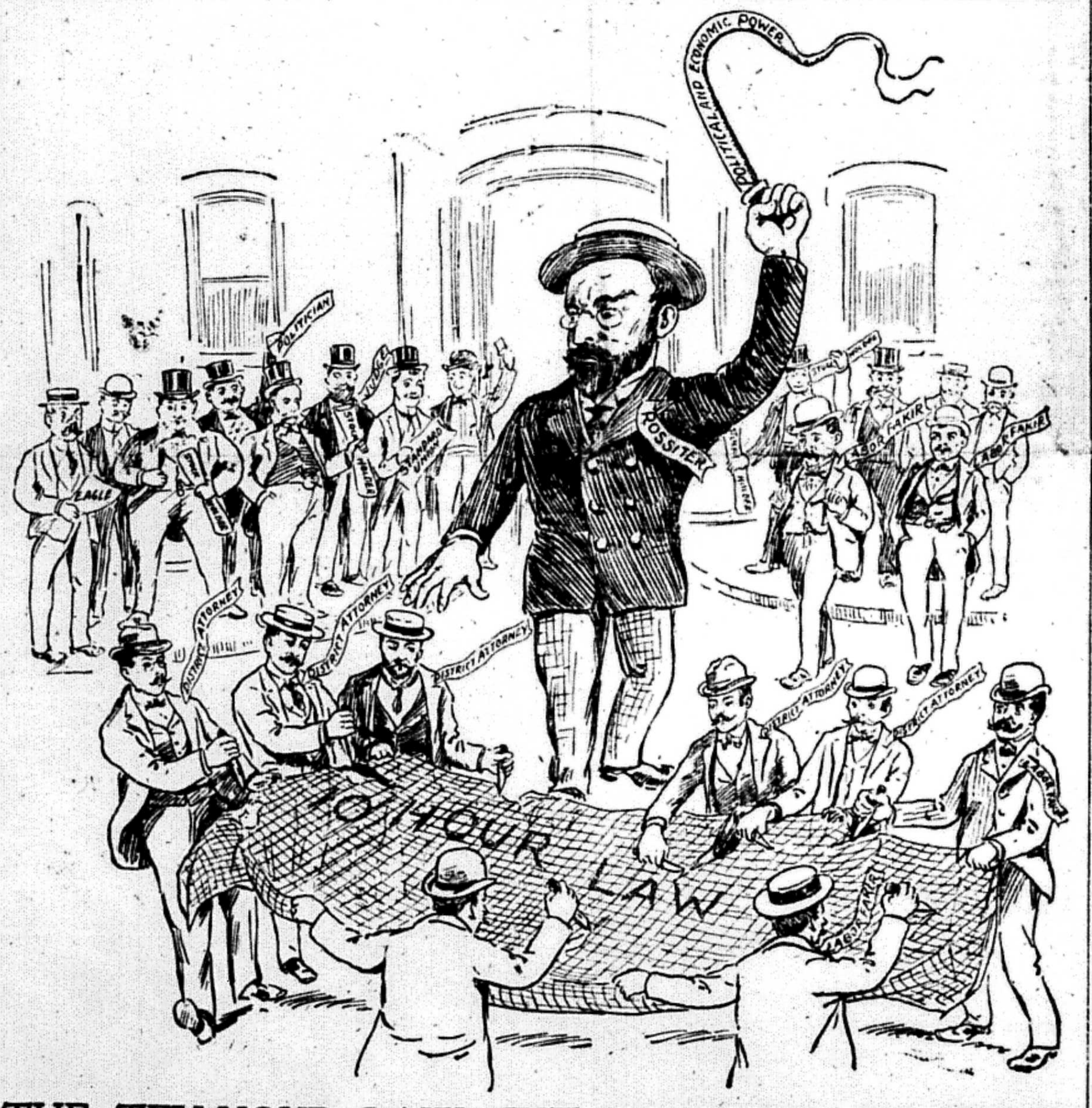
Most of our readers will remember the weeks of misery, hunger and hardships for the men that followed the announcement of the strike. The cowardly Seventh Regiment, made up largely of sons and relatives of the railroad capitalists of New York, made war on the women and children of the working class; shot, bayonetted and beat the men, while the police clubbed as they never clubbed before. After eleven weeks of striking, the strike was declared off, the men who took an active part were blacklisted; the rest, cowed and sullen, crawled back to work as best they could, while the Ten Hour law that they struck to enforce, was smashed in the same old way.

Capitalist Courts Refuse To Enforce the Ten-Hour Law.

The people of Brooklyn were now thoroughly aroused, and the powers that be saw that something had to be done to allay their feelings of resentment. District Attorney Ridgeway stepped in, and with a great flourish of trumpets, declared he was going to bring "the violators of the Ten Hour law to justice." Ridgeway then had Lewis and Norton indicted before the Grand Jury, but when the case came to trial, it was laughed out of court, and the stock-jobbing, law-smashing, labor-killing trolley capitalists Norton and Lewis, were discharged (think of it!) FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE, as if every car, and every man, and every hospital in Brooklyn did not possess evidence enough to convict Messrs. Norton and Lewis a hundred times over.

The men were so thoroughly cowed from the thrashing they received in the strike that they took no action for over a year; then in the winter of 1896 and 1897 a couple of notorious labor skates from the equally notorious D. A. 75 called on District Attorney Backus and asked him to do something and they would proceed to dub him "a friend of labor."

Thereupon Backus wrote to the Brooklyn newspapers, all of which are controlled by the trolley companies, and informed them that Mr. Rossiter had requested him to write a schedule. He, Backus, agreed to do so. Hurrah for the K. of L! Hurrah for the District Attorney, friend of labor, Backus! The Ten-hour law was at last about to be enforced.



THE TEN-HOUR LAW CUT TO PIECES BY THOSE APPOINTED TO ENFORCE IT.

The story of the Street-Car Ten-Hour Law is here told up to date. It is a story that should make every workingman pause and think. Politicians from the Governor to the ward heeler, newspapers from the eminently Christian "Eagle" to the policy-shop "Citizen," the legal profession, from the Supreme Court Judge to the District-Attorney and down to the commonest shyster, the labor fakir from national president to the union spittoon cleaner—all stand ready to jump as the capitalist cracks his whip.

Labor Fakirs Get In Their Work.

What had really happened was this: The labor fakirs, McEvoy and Collins, had a long talk with Backus who informed them that the codification of labor laws that had just taken place, had so changed the Ten-hour law as to render it unenforceable.

So much for Backus.

Another year had rolled around. Republican Backus had departed and Democratic Marean was in the District Attorney's chair. He had a man sent to him by Rossiter for the purpose of drawing an indictment against him. The case was so badly prepared that the Grand Jury hesitated to do anything with it, whereupon Rossiter confident of his power, knowing the Rapid Transit dominated affairs political and economic, appeared before the Grand Judy and asked for an indictment. The Grand Jury refused and Rossiter walked out triumphant.

The Irrepressible Johnson Bobs Up.

The labor fakirs watched all these failures to enforce the law, learned nothing and struck to the beaten track they had pursued for years, content to seek boodle and political capital for themselves, as for instance when the recent strike engineered by Albert Johnson last year was being worked up: and while it was in progress, the Ten-Hour law was again used for swindling purposes of the labor fakirs. Reports were being published of the great things that were being done to get the law enforced. The fakir leaders of the strike got the other trade union fakirs to send letters to the Mayor. The Mayor sent letters to the District Attorney in the counties embraced in Greater New York. The District Attorneys wrote that they were resolved to enforce the law. The labor fakirs announced that they had numerous complaints and were laying them before the District Attorneys. One of the fakirs claimed to have sent forty complaints to the District Attorney of Kings County. There seemed to be enormous activity and the trolley men were led to expect great things.

But nothing happened. Not a single proceeding was started.

There was a promise, however, that the case that had failed earlier under Marian would be brought up again in the near future, at least so that gentleman promised.

But District Attorneys' promises amount to very little when the Rapid Transit is in question. A vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court. Marian accepted the Democratic nomination for the position, was elected and the Ten-hour law was buried once more.

Rapid Transit Officials Have a Pull On the District Attorney.

Democrat Marean, having gone to the Supreme Court bench, will have an opportunity of passing upon a law that he failed to enforce. Republican Steele stepped in and apathy as to the Ten-Hour law reigned supreme.

At this juncture the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance determined that this criminal conduct had gone far enough. We knew that unless we forced the hands of the District Attorney he would never move. We saw a second strike had just been manipulated in the interest of the railroad capitalists for Wall street purposes. So that this law was actually a curse instead of a blessing to the workers, as it was used by designing stock jobbing capitalists to bull and bear their stocks. WITH A PLIANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND AN EQUALLY PLIANT SET OF PURE AND SIMPLE LABOR FAKIRS THIS LAW WAS ACTUALLY USED FOR CAPITALIST PURPOSES.

Socialists Tackle The Rapid Transit Gang of Law-Breakers.

There was but one way to act in the circumstances, viz, force a test case, follow it up continually through all its ramifications and delays, and thus end the swindle by clearly demonstrating whether the law can be enforced or not.

One of the members of the Wendell Phillips Association, Socialist Alliance of Brooklyn trolley men, was caused to lay a definite complaint before the District Attorney of Kings county. When this man, together with a representative of the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, called at the District Attorney's office they found THAT NONE OF THE LABOR FAKIRS HAD BEEN HEARD FROM AND THAT NOT A SINGLE COMPLAINT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED. If it had depended on the labor fakir, the authorities would have had an easy excuse for doing nothing.

District Attorney Steele was made to understand that he was now confronted with a determined effort to bring the law to a test. The result was that a criminal proceeding was instituted although in a way different to the desires of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, who wanted a warrant issued for Rossiter, but the District Attorney insisted that it was sufficient to summons the corporation.

Ten-Hour Law Twelve Years Old and Never Enforced.

The Ten-Hour law was now twelve years old, had never been enforced for an hour, and the criminals who broke it, with their labor fakir Knights of Labor assistants were sure that it never would be. And that they had good grounds for this belief cannot be denied. For not only did Assistant District Attorney Naylor refuse to move for a warrant for Rossiter, but he moved for the issuance of a summons against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company instead of the Brooklyn City Heights Railroad Company. The counsel for the railroad bluffed the District-Attorney's office by claiming that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had nothing to do with the case, as it was only a stockholder's concern that had charge of the finances of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Whereupon, no protest coming from the District-Attorney's office, Magistrate Brenner threw the summons out of court, although every conductor's uniform and every car on the Brooklyn Heights division had the words Rapid Transit stamped on it.

Still the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance pursued its quarry until, on February 16, this year, a new indictment was found by the Grand Jury, and the case went over to the fall term.

Reporter Gets Information from the District Attorney's Office.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter waited on the District-Attorney's chief clerk, Mr. Walkely, on Tuesday to inquire what steps, if any, were being taken to expedite matters. His first question was:

"Will you tell me, sir, how the case of Cooper, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance against the Brooklyn City Heights Railroad stands at present?"

"It is still pending, but may come up late in the fall."

"Why was the complaint withdrawn the first time?"

"Because of a mistake of the District-Attorney's office.

"Why was there so much delay in the matter? It will be fifteen months between the time we entered complaint in your office and the trial in the fall."

"The delay is caused because the summons only charges the corportion with a misdemeanor, and all other cases, such as prison and bail cases, take precedence.

"Why was the complaint drawn in this way when you knew all this delay would ensue? Why did you not draw it against the individual Rossiter, clap him in jail under bail bonds, and thus have the trial speedily?"

"You will have to ask our predecessor; we have only started where he left off."

"Is it not a fact that so much delay means a victory for the company because of the difficulty of keeping track of the witnesses, a difficult task at all times, but one hundred times more so where wage-workers are concerned?"

Answered in preceding question—"You must see the other people that preceded us."

How the "Law" Gives "Justice" to the Working Class.

"Who are the attorneys for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit?"

"Sheehan and Collin."

"Is not this Collin the gentleman who appears for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit now, the one who was on the Codification Commission that codified the labor laws of the State, including the Ten-Hour law in 1897?"

"Yes, he is the same man."

"Did he make the Ten-Hour law unenforceable then?

"I don't know."

"Is not his partner, Sheehan, the Democratic ex-Lieutenant-Governor and the brother of John C. Sheehan, the boss of Tammany Hall at the time the bridge was given over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit?"

"Yes, he is the same man."

District Attorney's Office Refuses To Talk About Tammany Hall.

"Then you believe he is attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit because of the political influence he wields?"

"I won't discuss that."

"Do you know Mr. Clark is the fifth district attorney that has worked on this law and done nothing as yet?"

"Yes, but we may do something."

"Do you know that this law has been in existence for thirteen years, and has never been enforced?"

"Yes."

"And it has been broken every day in those thirteen years?"

"I suppose so."

"That is all. Good day, sir."

"Good day."

The story of the Ten Hour law is told up to date in the above lines. It is a story that should make every working man pause and think. Politicians from the Governor to the ward heeler; newspapers, from the eminently Christian "Eagle" to the policy shop "Citizen," the legal profession from the Supreme Court Judge to the district attorney, and down to the commonest shyster; the labor fakir from national president to the union spittoon cleaner, all stand ready to jump as the capitalist cracks his whip.

Every Politician in New York Jumps at the Crack of the Capitalist Whip.

This may seem an extremely rash statement to the man who reads a Socialist daily for the first time and has learned of the affairs of the day through the columns of the capitalist press. But a study of labor legislation in any State in the Union will tell a similar tale to that recounted above about the Ten-Hour-law. From Massachusetts, where the Fifty-eight-Hour law was killed last week, to Pennsylvania where every law without exception that would benefit the miners has been killed by the Supreme Court; to Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Colorado and Nebraska, where the Eight-Hour laws were killed, over to the Idaho Bull Pen; in short, north, east, south and west the tale is startling in its sameness, proving the one fact that the capitalist class controls the political power, and wields it as it will, and that the working class, to serve their ends and further civilization, must conquer the public powers under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and its twin sister, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Then, and not until then, will the Ten-Hour and all other labor laws be enforced.

Trolleymen, and all other workers, capture the Legislature and the City Hall, then enact and enforce your labor laws yourselves.

The Federal Government of Switzerland is much perplexed these days by the problem caused by the enormous proportion of foreign residents in some of the cantons or counties. In certain localities the foreign population exceeds the native.

LIEBKNECHT DEAD.

The Veteran Socialist Passes Away.

His Life-Long Labor the Propagation of Socialism—He Suffered Imprisonment, Exile and Poverty for the Cause—Always a Revolutionist—A Life Well Spent.

CHARLOTTENBERG, Aug. 7.—Wilhelm Liebknecht, the well known member of the Reichstag and one of the leaders of Socialism in Germany, died last night.

He was born at Giessen in 1826, and was editor of the "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ.

The death of Wililam Liebknecht removes a Socialist who has been in harness for many years, and who has fought against terrible odds during most of the time. He was a soldier of the revolution, and few movements have had a more faithful or valiant servant. All his time, his energy and his intellect was given to the work. He suffered imprisonment, exile and poverty. He saw himself shut out from friends. He knew that men rose to high offices through corruption of the state, and he had at all times within his power the same opportunity. He thrust it aside, and remained to the end true to the principles that nerved him to begin the fight in the first place.

He was born on March 29, 1826, in the city of Giessen, province of Hesse. His whole family occupied high government positions, and they strongly urged him to follow in the footsteps of the rest of the family. With this end in view, he was carefully trained, and, as he was a studious boy, he soon acquired a deep and well founded knowledge.

The turning point in his career came while he was at college. He made the acquaintance of the writings of St. Simon, and all his previous ideas were revolutionized. They opened a new world to him, and gave him the right grasp of events. He had no inclination to study for a living. His one aim was to acquire knowledge for the sake of the satisfaction it gave him. This would inevitably have led to a mere studious existence, without aim and without object. St. Simon supplied just the fibre that was previously lacking and all the superb powers of the young student were aroused.

From that time on he worked with but one end in view. All thoughts of government service were cast aside, and he plunged into the study of science and economics in order that he might prepare himself for the work he was to undertake. Yet there still lingered in his mind the idea that it would be advisable for him to obtain the position of professor, and he applied to one or two of the minor colleges. But his dream was soon shattered. His opinions were already well-known, and he must either give up his convictions or his hope of a professorial chair. He chose the latter course, and as there apparently was no place for him in Germany, he determined to immigrate to America.

On his way to the coast to put this object into practice, he met a Swiss who became his teacher in so far as the real condition of the working class was concerned. Liebknecht was persuadad to give up his idea of coming to America, and he was prevailed upon to go to Geneva instead. Thence he went to Zurich, and his new friend recommended him to a number of government officials. They prevailed upon him to become a citizen, and to study law.

Here again just as he was settling into an easy routine life, the course of events was disturbed by the outbreak of the French uprising of 1848. He was in a fever of excitement, and two hours after the news reached him, he was on his way to Paris. His speed did not help things, because when he reached the city the last of the barricades were already down. His hopes were not deceived, however, for the July government had already fallen. He participated but slightly in the uprising in February, and then returned to Germany.

When he arrived events were ripening, and he had hardly set foot upon German soil when the revolution broke out. He joined with Herrwegh in his attempt to found a German Republic. The time seemed to him to be favorable, and he would have looked upon himself as a coward and a traitor had he neglected what apparently was the right opportunity. He was an unflinching enemy of all monarchies and of the capitalist organization of society. He determined to plunge into the struggle, and he dared to risk death for his convictions.

Unfortunately his exertions in Paris had undermined his health, and before he reached the army he broke down. His magnificent constitution pulled him through, and he was soon on his way with a small company to join Herrwegh. The general of the revolutionary forces was incompetent, and his untrained soldiers were entrapped in the open plain of Dosenbach, and his army was almost annihilated.

He was still sick, and he returned to Zurich happy to see his old friends and resume his old studies. All remains of the revolutionary party were swept away and even in Baden the Monarchists were victorious. He was not destined to continue his studies in peace, for in September Schtruawe had again unfolded the flag of the republic, and the young student gave up for good and all every thought of further peaceful studies. He was soon in the midst of the activities and it was not long before he forged ahead as a leader of men. He started with his company across the Rhine, and attempted to join the forces in the uplands. He passed through Laufenburg, but the untrained soldiers were no match for the skilled warriors, and suffered disastrous defeat.

He was arrested, and during nine months he languished in prison without trial. When he again saw the light, the revolution had been blotted out in blood. The court convened at Friburg on the 29th of May. The attorney arose and said that he would not present a case against the prisoners, and that all charges would be dropped, and the prisoners released.

Liebknecht arose, and said that the injustice of such a proceeding was manifest. The men had languished in prison for nine months, and now when they had a chance to present their case the court ruled them off.

His protest was without avail, and all the prisoners were cast forth after they had suffered for nine months with no charges against them.

He fought for a united Germany, but Prussia suppressed the uprising with a strong hand. His unflinching advocacy of a republic made him a marked man, and he was forced to fly from the country. When he arrived at Geneva, he saw that the trades union movement there, while sound in many respects, was open to endless trouble because it was not committed to any definite line of political action. He strongly urged upon the members the necessity for adopting a socialistic program, and so well did he present his case that this was to have been the chief matter for discussion at the congress he called in Murten in February, 1850.

Under foreign pressure the Swiss government pretended to believe that the congress was held for the purpose of invading Baden. It was used as a pretext, however, to imprison all the delegates. The insane charge fell through at the trial, which lasted two months, but it was sufficient to expel Liebknecht from Swiss soil, and when he arrived in Germany, he was arrested and handed over to the French government.

The French gave him a complsory passport to London, and here he made his home for the next thirteen years battling against the most terrible odds, but still retaining unsullied his honor and his integrity.

Engels was the only man whom he knew, and by him he was persuaded to join the Communist League. Later he became acquainted with Karl Marx, and entered heartily into the views of the great teacher.

In 1862 he became a member of the staff of the "Norddeutscher Algemeine," published by August Bras in Berlin. As the government had pardoned all the revolutionists, is was now possible for him to return. The program of the paper was an enticing one. It was to fight Bonapartism on the outside of the party, and the false, bourgeois liberalism within it. This program began well but did not last. Gradually the policy of the paper commenced to change, and Liebknecht suspected that Bismarck had gained a point with the proprietor.

He pressed this suspicion, and Bras bitterly denied it. He even offered to allow Liebknecht to use his department as he saw fit. This also did not last, and finally positive evidence came to light that Bras had become the creature of Bismarck. An attempt was made to implicate Liebknecht in the deal, but he resolutely turned against the deal, and denounced his former employer.

At about that time the Lassallians commenced to make headway, and while at first he opposed them, the bitter opposition they aroused in the capitalist press led him to look more favorably upon their work.

The unceasing agitation which he carried on during the next few years brought him in conflict with the police several times. He was arrested time and again. During one period of two years imprisonment his wife died. At a later period in the Reichstag in a ringing speech he accused his persecutors of having murdered her. The separation from her husband, and the consequent want and misery sapped her strength and sent her to an untimely grave.

Ever since 1867, when he was first elected as a representative, he has been active in politics. Most of his time was devoted to this work, and of late years nearly his whole energy was given to it.

In 1887 he visited America, and his impressions are gathered in an exceedingly readable little volume, "Views of the New World."

In appearance he was of average height, sturdy figure, thick, gray hair, and a heavy beard. His face was pleasant, but at times it was stern and aggressive. He was an excellent talker, and a vivid and picturesque writer. His great age, in so far as the movement is concerned, made him the Nestor of the Socialists. Younger men came to the front and he welcomed them. He was content with having fought for so many years. While he is regretted by all, his work was practically accomplished. He goes down in history as a sturdy, clean-cut, uncompromising fighter, and a man who never flinched, either to be disciplined or to discipline.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The funeral of Herr Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist leader in the Reichstag, took place today. It was made the occasion for a tremendous demonstration.

The Socialists from far and near traveled to Berlin to join in paying the last tribute to their champion. Not less than 150,000 persons followed the bier from the deceased's residence to the Charlottenburg Cemetery, six miles distant. Most of the route was thickly lined with workmen and their wives and children, a majority of whom were clad in black. Many carried wreaths tied with red ribbon. Thousands of wreaths were deposited in the cemetery before the arrival of the procession.

It was about half-past five in the afternoon when the cortege approached the graveside, headed by a brass band and a gigantic red flag. This banner was from Herr Liebknecht's constituency, the electors of which marched six abreast.

The body was borne in a simple four-horse hearse, after which came four carriges filled with wreaths. Then followed sixteen carriages containing relatives and Socialist members of the Reichstag.

There was no religious ceremony at the grave, but Herr Bebel delivered a funeral oration in a neighboring building.

The hugeness of the demonstration and the unostentatious fervor of those taking part in it made it more impressive than the most pompous display at the funeral of a king, while the unbroken orderliness was testimony alike to the good sense of the authorities, who practically withdrew the police, and the organizing ability of the Socialist societies, whose self-appointed guardians kept the route and directed the crowds.

All Berlin and a good part of Germany seemed to have turned out to do honor to the memory of the old Socialist fighter, who, for such a long time, waged fierce war upon the powers that be.

No funeral procession greater than the one to-day has ever been known in Berlin. At the death of an Emperor large bodies of men have marched but they have been men who were forced to do so. To-day's demonstration was not a forced one. It bore all appearances of a nation voluntarily mourning its dead.

ROCKEFELLER'S INCOME.

Astounding Figures as Revealed by the Latest Standard Oil Dividend.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of eight per cent. on its stock, making a total of thirty-eight per cent. for the nine months; the profits of the last quarter are to be apportioned. The capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which is the present corporation of the trust, is $100,000,000. Since the first of January this year there has therefore been paid out to the stockholders the enormous sum of $38,000,000. John D. Rockefeller owns twenty-one per cent. of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company. His total income from this stock, including the dividend yesterday, for the year has been $11,780,000; but this has been only a small part of Mr. Rockefeller's returns from his Standard Oil properties. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns fifty-one per cent. of the stock of all of the subsidiary companies, of the trust of which there are eighty. John D. Rockefeller owns almost all of the remaining forty-nine per cent. The $38,000,000 which the company has earned since January merely represent the earnings of the fifty-one per cent. of the capital stock of the subsidiary companies. It is conservatively estimated that Mr. Rockefeller's share of the earnings of the minority stock is about $36,000,000. His income for the year, therefore if the information given in Wall street is correct, has already reached the astounding sum of $48,290,000. This is, of course, outside of the income derived by him from the railroads and other corporations in which he is heavily interested.

Nobody but Mr. Rockefeller himself knows the extent of his own investments. He can't begin to spend one tenth of his income, and probably doesn't spend one fiftieth of it in a year. He lives very frugally and does not care for society. He can much better live on fifteen cents a day, than can President Harper of Mr. Rockefeller's university in Chicago. He is a dyspeptic, and his struggles with his digestion are very much more trying on his nerves than his fight for his daily bread. It is said that the original intention of the Directors of the Company was to declare a ten per cent. dividend yesterday and another ten per cent. in November, making fifty per cent. in all. These plans, however, were disturbed by the great Bayonne fire which occurred last month, the loss upon which was $2,000,000. This $2,000,000 was taken from the dividend allowance, but an effort will be made to earn it back the next quarter. The price of oil has already been advanced to retail customers one cent a gallon. The Standard Oil Company carries no insurance. Whenever it has a big fire IT ASSESSES the people.

JUSTICE? BY POOL.

Women Without Occupation Declared Vagrants and Railroaded to Workhouse.

Magistrate Pool yesterday morning committed five so-called disorderly women to the workhouse for a month each as vagrants. Two of the prisoners, Emma Williams and Kittie Walker, said that they had been only a short time in the city, both coming from Pennsylvania. Policeman Barry, who arraigned them, thought that one of the two girls had been arrested before, but there was no evidence produced proving that either of them had been previously arrested. Both begged Magistrate Pool to let them go, but he remained immovable.

The sister of one of the two girls was present in court and employed a lawyer when she heard how matters stood. The lawyer was not admitted at all until nothing remained to be done but the signing of the commitment papers. Then Magistrate ordered the counsel admitted and asked him what he had to say. "I want to prove," the lawyer said, "that these girls are not vagrants, but that, on the contrary, they have friends present in this court who are willing and able to take care of them."

"Oh, no," retorted the Magistrate. "The case has already been tried and all the evidence heard."

"But you have not heard the defendant's witnesses," protested the counsel.

"Well, what would it amount to?" asked Magistrate Pool. "They have already admitted that they have no occupation. We cannot have these girls running around the streets. A beginning toward a change must be made some time. I shall send these girls to the workhouse for one month each, as I have already declared."

The radicalism of the New York "Journal" is of deepest dye. It recommends to its workingmen readers Krapotkin's work "Field, Factory and Workshop"—a three dollar book!

AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

Immigrants Lured Thither as They Are Hither.

Things Are Run There by a Government of Labor Fleecers as They Are Run Here—Murderous Swashbucklers Order the Military to Shoot Down Their Own Mothers at Strikes—Peculiar Conditions.

CAIRNS (Queensland), June 20.—I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 30th April last, and I hasten to reply. In doing so, I would express the pleasure I feel in coming in touch with fellow workers in the cause across the Pacific. As far as possible, I will endeavor to give you an intelligent grasp of the social conditions at present existing in Australia—and more especially in Queensland. As lately remarked by an imported Finn in a letter to our paper, "But we may be 'law-abiding' citizens because the government of Queensland has lured us with illusory reports to come to this unlucky country, where we found more capitalistic anarchy than at home," you will see that the conditions of life in Queensland have been so misrepresented to the outside world by an unscrupulous and dishonest government that many are coming here from abroad with the hopefulness of embracing new conditions and leaving the old hateful ones behind them, only to find that they have been deceived, and that the reason of the eagerness of our government to get them here has been to prey on their ignorance and use them as tools to keep the labor market glutted and wages down.

Australia is a fine continent; perhaps no finer exists anywhere in the world, and its broad acres should be supporting hundreds of thousands of free, independent settlers. As it is now, the greater part of the best, is in the hands of the few who emulate the example of their kind in their mother country and America, and form themselves into a gigantic trust that is sworn to keep down the worker, and they are even greater curses than you have to contend with in your country, inasmuch as they have profited by the experience of oppressors in older countries, and their power becomes greater, a consequence.

Every concession we have obtained has had to be wrung from them. In 1891, during the shearers' strike here, which threatened to become civil war, the shearers were stigmatized as "dingoes" and "canaille," and one of our swashbucklers who had charge of the military when called out, addressed his men and said: "If you see your mothers or fathers amongst the strikers, fire low and knock the b—— out. I wil shoot the first with my revolver who fires in the air." This year that same swashbuckler heads the Bushmen's contingent (composed of the very men who had been concerned in the strike). Now they were heroes. Can you understand the spirit of such men to allow themeslves to be called dingoes and heroes in the same breath? I cannot.

You ask what are the social conditions of the worker in Australia, and I reply that there are no social conditions for the worker; everything is of the hap-hazard order. We have no effective and officially recognized unions or societies working for the benefit of the worker such as you have in America. Everything that has been obtained has been the resultant of oppressive laws, causing the people to gather around the ballot-box at election time and in a body demand reform.

But I verily believe that the eyes of the people are opening before it becomes too late, and the march of democracy is becoming discernible, and I have hope within the next five years there will be some marked changes for the better. We have thousands of unemployed men and women in Australia, and any reports that you may hear that Australia is a paradise for workingmen are absolutely false.

Properly speaking, we have no Socialistic papers in Australia, and we have to go to work silently, but still none the less consistently. We administer reform in small doses and are gradually educating our people up to it.

I like your Municipal Platform immensely and will try hard to have it adopted here.

Our biggest fight in the north of Queensland at the present time is against black labor—from Asia. The cheap labor crowd import these wholesale under the wing of our corrupt government, and if we cannot stop in time this wholesale menace to our workers, our cause in the North will suffer dreadfully. However, I am confident that when Federation comes about, the solution of the whole problem will be found at the ballot-box.

I have been thinking that if you could manage to let us on this side of the Pacific into your councils on questions of national importance, and we could do the same with you, the result would advantageous to both. We are forever learning lessons from comrades in America, and our views on questions of import would no doubt be interesting, if not as instructive, to you.—X.

Read the DAILY PEOPLE.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, TWO CENTS.

HE STARVES TO DEATH

A Salem Workingman Victim of Prosperity.

Thomas Murray Is Found in the Pastures After Seven Days Without Food or Shelter and Too Far Gone for Recovery—After a Life of Toil He Sinks in Poverty While Idlers Revel in Wealth.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 11.—Within sight of the city of Salem, and yet so weak from the want of food that he could not walk, Thomas Murray, 45 years of age, claiming a residence in this city, lay for two days. After many attempts to drag himself to the city, he managed to get word here, which resulted in his being moved to the Salem hospital, where he died from starvation.

It hardly seems possible that in this section of the country, where everything is so plentiful, that a man could die for the want of food. Hundreds of dollars are being subscribed every day in this vicinity to relieve the sufferings of starving people in India, and yet this poor fellow, unable to get work, sunk down exhausted for want of food, and patiently awaited the coming of death.

Conductors on the Boston and Maine road noticed a man lying in the field just beyond Castle Hill, near the spot known as "The Willows." It is no uncommon thing to see a man lying there, for tramps oftentimes assemble there and sleep off the effects of a drunk.

About 5 o'clock William Sinclair, employed by the Boston and Maine road, was told that a man was sick in the field above Castle Hill. He went up and found Thomas Murray, apparently about 45 years of age, lying upon the ground, too weak to stand. He was placed on the shifting engine, brought to Mill street crossing, placed in the ambulance, and carried to the hospital.

Arriving there the doctor examined him and did what it was possible to do, but without avail, for about 8 o'clock death claimed the man and he passed beyond where sorrows are not known.

Before dying the man, although very weak and hardly able to talk, told a story full of pathos. He claimed to have lived in Salem, but had not been a resident of this city for a year. When he resided here he boarded on Beaver street, and also lived at one time on Flint street. His folks lived near Boston, but just where no one could make out.

He had been out of work for some time and started back to Salem, in the hope of finding some employment. He got as far as the pastures and his strength gave out. All Monday night he lay in the woods, too weak to move, and although the thunder rolled, the lightning flashed and the rain descended in torrents, he was unable even to crawl to a place of shelter.

Yesterday he managed to get near the railroad, and sent word by two men to tell the police that he was there, but the men either took no stock in his story or else forgot to call for no notice was received by the police. There he laid until he attracted the attention of two other young men, who informed Mr. Sinclair, which resulted in his being removed to the hospital.

It is understood that for seven days no food has passed his lips. What his sufferings must have been is beyond description.

Murray was apparently about 45 years of age, medium height, and was poorly dressed. He wore a soft hat, a much worn black coat, trousers that had once been light, but were dirty, a black shirt with white stripe, no stockings, and badly worn shoes, tied on by pieces of string. He had every appearance of being a tramp and that was probably an indication that was not favorable toward his getting employment.

STRIKE WON.

Socialist Cloakmakers in Cincinnati Get a 25 per cent. Increase.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—The strike of cloakmakers working for the Jeffries Cloak Company has been won by the men, who are members of L. A. 279, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The strike was for an increase of 25 per cent., and the full amount demanded has been secured.

The manufacturers here, including Jeffries & Company, are talking of having their work done in New York city, as they claim the unions there do not cause so much trouble for them as the union here does. The leaders, they say, in New York, are not so radical as the Socialists, and will listen to reason.

They also point out that in New York while the men are organized, still they do not ask for and want the earth. In New York there are no regular hours of work, and the leaders can be prevailed upon to counsel moderation.

The manufacturers claim that in New York cloaks can be made considerably cheaper than here, and cite prices to prove the statement. The fact that the union here is a Socialist one is said by them to be the cause of the trouble. They claim that the American Garment Workers' Union, controlled by White and Barondess is a sensible union, that recognizes the rights of an employer, and is careful of the mutual interests of employer and employee, and point to New York and Philadelphia as evidence of the fact that Messrs. White and Barondess are conservative men.

PLAYING THEM.

Bunco Steerers in St. Louis Work The Street Car Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The men formerly employed on the St. Louis Tranare being played in great shape by a are being played in great shape by the crew of sharps who have promised them all kinds of great things provided they will get a franchise from the city for another street railway.

Those behind the scheme are in the employ of the Transit Company, which is in such bad odor owing to its hiring dynamiters and creating lawlessness during the strike, that it feels it cannot get the right to use certain streets it has had its eye on for years.

The scheme is to get the labor unions interested, give the leaders a slice of dough, and then, after the city legislature has grante the franchise, which, of course, they being in favor of labor, they will grant at once, the labor peoule will find themselves without money to build the road, then the Transit Company will buy the franchise for a song.

The following is a portion of the resolutions adopted at a meting of the strikers' executive committee, and is self explanatory:

Whereas, The wagon and 'bus line inaugurated by us in competition with the St. Louis Transit Company is entirely inadequate to accommodate the citizens of St. Louis who are dissatisfied with the St. Louis Transit Company's methods of conducting its street railway business; and

Whereas, The majority of our Division No. 131 is composed of citizens who have for a long time lived in St. Louis and who have their families, property and other interests located here, and desire to remain and retain their residence in said city of St. Louis; and

Whereas, The said members of said Divison No. 131 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America have beene promised and offered assistance of capital with which to construct and put into successful operation a new system of street railways, provided we can obtain a franchise from the city of St. Louis, permitting us to engage in the street railway business; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By us, the executive committee of Division No. 131, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, that we do hereby authorize and instruct T. B. Edwards, S. O. Sullivan and W. D. Benson, members of this committee, to at once proceed to organize a corporation for the purpose of engaging in the street railway business in the city of St. Louis, and in the carrying out of this purpose we particularly instruct them to procure the assistance of the best corporation lawyers that can be obtained, and that in proceeding they use every precaution to avoid traps that may be laid for them by the agents of other interests which may be affected by our proposed street railway company, and we further advise that, in the formation of this company, that men of large experience and of approved judgment, who are members of other trades and labor unions, be invited and urged to unite their efforts with ous in acquiring the results which we desire to obtain, that their advice and experience shall safeguard us against any sharp practice on the part of our possible competitors.

As soon as said company has been legally incorporated, the officers and directors of said company are further authorized and instructed in behalf of Division No. 131 to request that the 3,500 citizens of St. Louis who are skilled, expert men in this line of business, and who are now out of employment, be permitted to engae in the street railway business in the city of St. Louis, in an honorable, legitimate and fair competition with the monopoly which now exists.

The secretary was instructed to have a circular prepared and mailed to all labor organizations in the United States and Canada, setting out in full the plans embraced in the resolutions.

It will be an act well done to turn them down when they are received.

Socialist Activity in Rhode Island.

The Socialists of Rhode Island are making preparations for the most aggressive campaign they have ever undertaken. Nearly all of our experienced speakers, who have done such good work in the past, will again take an active part in the propaganda work of the Party, and with the assistance of some of the younger comrades, will endeavor to spread the truths of Socialism throughout the entire State. The campaign will begin in some of the outlying districts the latter part of this month, taking in the cities and larger towns immediately after Labor Day.

No doubt the two old parties will endeavor to catch the votes of the working class by means of brass bands and red fire, as in past years, but this, instead of detracting from the results of our work, will only arouse the interest of the voters and make them more susceptible to the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party.

All sections and branches throughout the State are urged to see to it that all members attend every meeting in their respective localities, as we must depend upon the comrades to be present in order to insure the success of the meetings. It is the first duty of every member of the Party to use every means within his power to increase the attendance at our open-air meetings, and we look to the comrades to prove their loyalty in this respect.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NEW LABOR DISP

"Times Ripe for Shoe F ries in Honolulu."

The Already Reduced Wages of chusetts Shoemakers to Be Still Reduced, and the Large N Unemployed in the Trade is to Further Increased, This Time -Migration of the Machine.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 9.—A num Lynn business men are greatly in in an effort to be made which pr to do much towards developing th industry along American lines, Sandwich Islands. Henry Hill, a chairman of the Democratic City mittee, will leave Lynn on We bound for Honolulu, his object start what promises to be a ver portant business enterprise.

Mr. Hill was in Philadelphia after the holding of the Republican vention in that place, and met W. Castle, a prominent American in H with whom he had previously b communication. During the they discussed the shoe business isting conditions in Hawaii. Mr. was strongly of the opinion that was ripe for the establishment of factory in Honolulu, and thought but needed the right man if o be obtained who was there th conversant with the making of He argued that with a populati 150,000, Hawaii of itself offered market for footwear, to say nothing the very cheap labor that is to there; and furthermore, the island situated that it is practically relation with all of the other islands the Pacific Ocean, on which are of people who are fast learning the benefits of civilization.

One of the first things to wh turn as a luxury is the shoe, and once used, footwear becomes a Mr. Castle informed Mr. Hill ready there is an increasing dem footwear, which can be greatly in under judicious business method far as the manufacture is concerned, labor can be obtained for $1 or day. The Chinese and the Ja are particularly adapted to factory and, with very little teaching, master the intricate details of turing industries, and wages can brought a good deal lower.

At present shoes there are Chinese and Japanese, who do all work by hand, and there is no rea doubt the ability of these hand to become skilled machine operat proper instruction.

Mr. Hill has had a long experi the shoe business, which eminent him to teach the various through which the material the transformation from the hide artistic foot covering.

Another advantage is found abundance of goats in the Te and already there are some ta tablishments in the island. general and increasing mov commerce toward the Orient. Ha bound to become a resting-place voyage, and shipping from South ican, Californian, Chinese and J ports is constantly touching th

In entering upon this un Mr. Hill is assured of the hearty eration of Mr. Castle, who sugg Mr. Hill obtain some refere might serve to give confidence to men of Hawaii, and the same obtained from the following:

Letters from such men as L Governor John L. Bates, Gener Martin, chairman of the Bosto Commisioners, in whose factory son, Mass., Mr. Hill was super for over five years; Mark J. of Lynn, for whom Mr. Hill intendent a long time; Maurice nahan, maker of shoe machinery; er Mayor Charles E. Harwood, the strongest terms expresses dence in Mr. Hill's skill in the manufacturing line; Walter O. ner, who from 1886 to 1888 was tendent of the Government Light plant at Hooolulu, has a strong recommendation.

Personal letters of introduct commendation have been such men of prominence as Hon. liam G. Irwin, Hon. L. A. Hon. Samuel Parker and Prince Koannanakoe, all of Hawaii. ters have been forwarded to Mr. who in turn has sent them the leading business men of the tory.

Mr. Hill has been further provid letters to Hon. S. B. Dole, Hawaii, and to the leading men, newspapers, and financial tions of Hawaii.

Mr. Hill has already establish tions with some of the leading ply firms, leather establishments manufacturers of the latest types machinery in Lynn, and it is tion to erect and equip a factory oughly up-to-date American lines, ing out a shoe with special refe the conditions found to prevail in ands of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Hill was born in Leices land, and for the past twenty has been closely identified with industry of Massachusetts. For five years he has been a resident and has been engaged as the intendent of the Solid Shoe C for Mark J. Worthley. Before to Lynn he was superintendent P. Martin & Co. in Hudson.

He is a member of the Chest Congregational Church of Ly has been identified with the movement as one of the leaders a man of indomitable will and tion, and is thoroughly imbued idea that he has ventured ceasful thing.

MILLERAND: TRAITOR TO LABOR.

A Socialist Who Enters a Capitalist Government Ceases To Be a Socialist.

THERE CAN BE NO ALLIANCE WITH THE ENEMY

Socialists Can Enter Into No Compromise With Capitalist Parties--The Class Struggle Character of Socialism Must Be Preserved--The Strength of Socialism Rests in the Fact That Socialists Are Leading That Class Struggle, That the Laboring Class Is Oppressed by the Capitalist Class, and That Within Capitalist Society Effectual Reforms Are Impossible.

BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

[Some months ago, the capitalists who run the Republic of France got into trouble over the celebrated Dreyfus case. Frenchmen were greatly wrought up over the peculiar capitalist way in which Dreyfus was railroaded to prison. For a time there seemed to be danger of a popular uprising of the people. The situation was an appropriate time for the royalists and they preceded to agitate against the Republic and in favor of returning to the rule of a king. At this juncture, the capitalists who desired to perpetuate the Republic tried to throw a sop to the French Socialists by appointing Millerand (who up to that time had been regarded as one of the leaders of the French Socialist movement) to a position in the Cabinet—he was made Minister of Commerce. To the surprise of the French Socialists and to the disgust of Socialists all over the rest of the world, Millerand accepted the position and thus became part of the capitalist government of France. The French Socialists immediately took action, and the Parti Ouvrier Francais, the Socialist Labor Party of France, at once declared Millerand to be a traitor to the cause of labor. This declaration was concurred in by the great majority of the French Socialists. While the discussion was at its height, Liebknecht expressed himself very forcibly on the matter. Later he embodied his opinions in a pamphlet entitled "No Compromise, No Political Trading." It is from this pamphlet that the article which follows is taken. It is doubly interesting now that Millerand, an outcast from the International Socialist Movement, has done the bidding of his capitalist superiors. There is a great shipping strike on at Havre, the largest seaport of France. For a number of days, several of the ocean liners have been tied up for lack of men to coal them; and behold Millerand, true to his traitorous nature, has detailed sailors from the French men-of-war anchored at Havre to coal the ships that were hung up—thus doing all that any capitalist could do to break the strike.]

With a Socialist party there should be no compromise. The danger of compromise lies in giving up, keeping in the background or forgetting the class struggle basis, for this is the sourse of the whole modern labor movement. It is necessary here to distinguish sharply, and not be misled by catchwords; in short, we must have an emancipation from phrases, as I said decades ago, with reference to the phraseology of anarchism, which poses as revolutionary, but in fact is only small bore reactionism, merely a late-arrived caricature of the bourgeois ideal of freedom and a theatrical masquerade of commercial free competition.

Socialism and Ethics.

Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for equality and freedom, recognition of social injustice and a desire to remove it, is not Socialism. Condemnation of wealth and respect for poverty, such as we find in Christianity and other religions, is not Socialism. The communism of early times, as it was before the existence of private property, and as it has at all times and among all peoples been the delusive dream of some enthusiasts, is not Socialism. The forcible equalization advocated by the followers of Babeuf, the so-called equalitarians, is not Socialism.

In all these appearances there is lacking the real foundation of capitalist society with its class antagonisms. Modern Socialism is the child of capitalist society and its class antagonisms. Without these it could not be. Socialism and etnics are two separate things. This [illegible] must be kept in mind.

Whoever conceives of Socialism in the sense of a sentimental philanthropic striving after human equality, with no idea of the existence of capitalist society, is no Socialist in the sense of the class struggle, without which modern Socialism is unthinkable. Whoever has come to a full consciousness of the nature of capitalist society and the foundation of modern Socialism, knows also that a Socialist movement that leaves the basis of the class struggle may be anything, but it is not Socialism.

This foundation of the class struggle, which Marx—and this is his immortal service—has given to the modern labor movement, is the main point of attack in the battle which the bourgeois political economy is waging with Socialism. The political economists deny the class struggle and would make of the labor movement only a part of the bourgeois party movements, and of Socialism only a division of the bourgeois democracy. The bourgeois political economy and politics direct all their exertions against the class character of the modern labor movement. If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark, in this citadel of Socialism, then Socialism is conquered, and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalist society. However small such a breach may be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of final victory. And the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress, when he slinks in under the cover of friendship, and is recognized as a friend and comrade.

No Alliance With Other Political Parties Is Possible.

The enemy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set our foot upon his neck is mere play for us The stupidly brutal acts of violence of police politicians, the outrages of anti-Socialist laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills—these only arouse feelings of pitying contempt; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother,—him and him alone have we to fear.

Our fortress can withstand every assault—it cannot be stormed nor taken from us by siege—it can only fail when we ourselves open the doors to the enemy and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle, our party rests upon the class struggle as a condition of its existence. Through and witn that struggle the Party is unconquerable; without it the Party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength. Whoever fails to understand this or thinks that the class struggle is a dead issue, or that class antagonisms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basis of bourgeois philosophy.

The Sources of Strength Are Rooted In Combat.

We may not do as other parties because we are not like the others. We are—and this cannot be too often repeated—separated from all other parties by an insurmountable barrier, a barrier that any individual can easily surmount; but once on the other side of it, and he is no Socialist.

We are different from the others; "we are other than the others." What, for the others are necessities and conditions of life, are death to us. What is it that has made of us in Germany the pivotal Party, which according to the significant testimony of Caprivi and the teaching of daily experience makes us the axle around which governmental politics turns? Most assuredly not our representatives in the Reichstag. We might have three times as many representatives, and the allied bourgeois parties would have nothing to fear from us. No, it is the avalanche-like increase of our supporters that gradually, with the certainty of a natural law, or more correctly of a natural force, grows from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands, and from hundreds of thousands to millions, and is daily increasing, bidding defiance to our opponents and driving them into impotent rage. And this avalanche-like increase has come, and is coming as a consequence of our opposition to the struggle with all other parties.

All who are weary and heavy laden; all who suffer under injustice; all who suffer from the outrages of the existing bourgeois society; all who have in them the feeling of the worth of humanity, look to us, turn hopefully to us, as the only party that can bring res-

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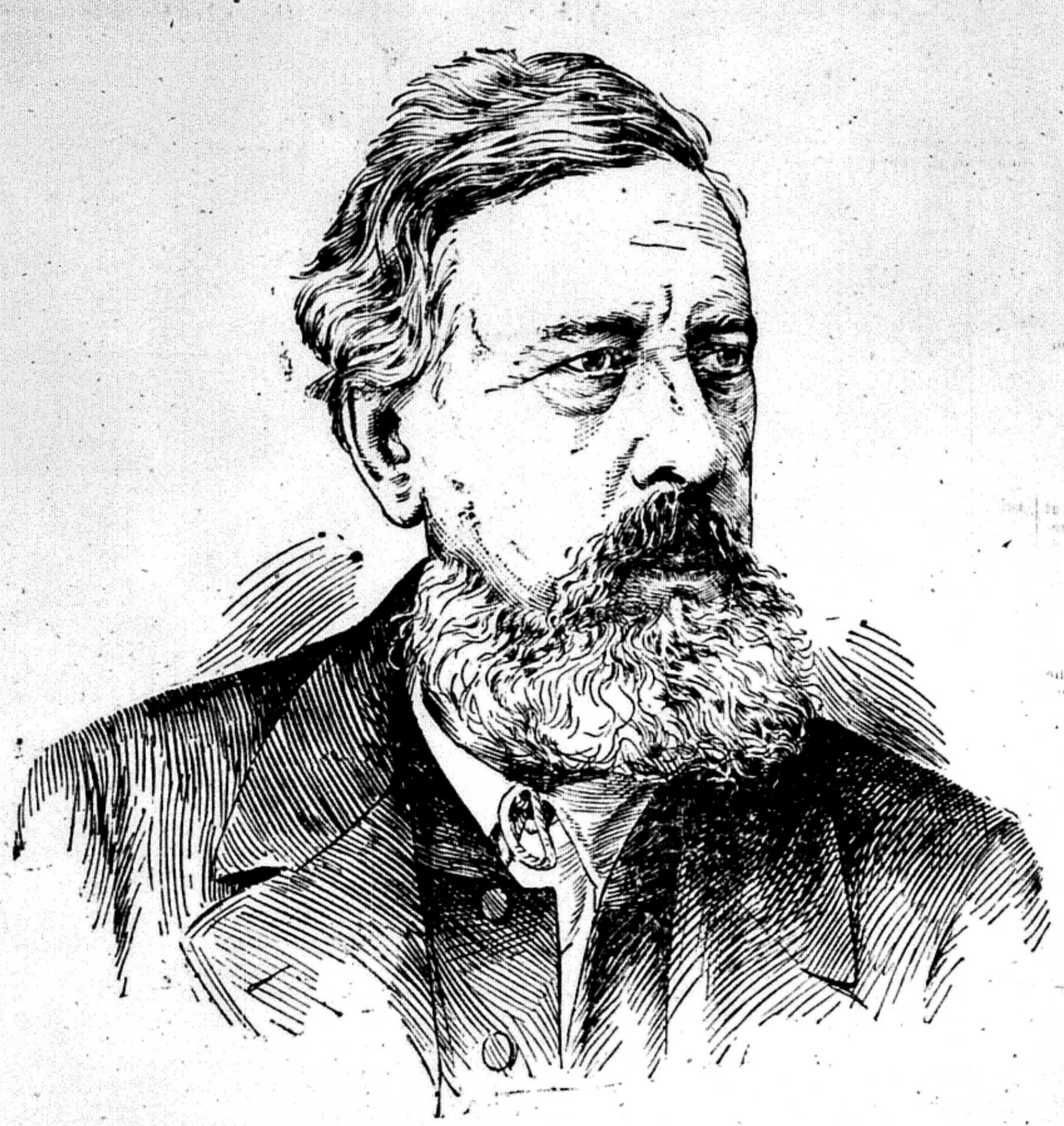

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

BORN MARCH 29, 1826; DIED AUGUST 6, 1900.

Wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery. We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery. We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism. We seek peace and order and combat murder, class war, and social anarchy. We seek the Socialist State and attack the despotic class State. Whoever desires these things, and will struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause—for the cause of Socialism—for the cause of humanity, whose victory will be soon be gained.—Wilhelm Liebknecht.

THE BASTILE OF LABOR.

BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

What sort of pictures does present society offer?

War and right of force rule between the people, between classes and between individual men. Through capitalist production there is war between capitalist and worker; through competition capitalists are in strife with capitalists, the laborer with the laborer. Socialism would set permanently a limit to this war of all against all. It insists on peace between men, peace between nations, peace between classes. No peace, however, is to be hoped for so long as the cause remains which gives rise to the conditions of war.

The cause is the present class rule, with its wage slavery, business frauds, its deceit in all lines of traffic, it adulteration of all physical and spiritual necessities of life, its strikes and lockouts, the murder of the laborers in a mass through hunger, infected dwellings and workrooms.

The Bastile of Labor.

On the basis of the wage system towers the giant structure of present social and political institutions for the subjugation and exploitation of the laboring people—the Castle of Uri of the proletariat, the gloomy bastile of the class state, which has taken prisoner the bulk of the peope, killed thought, broken and destroyed character and directed its cannon threateningly upon every one who did not bow himself in the dust before the ruling injustice.

The wage system must be done away with if peace, order, freedom and justice are to count for anything in the state and society. Thanks to this wage system and the monopolization of the instruments of labor (tools, machines, land, mines, railroads, etc.) by the minority, labor, which creates all value and wealth, is condemned to poverty and slavery. The employer enriches himself through the labor of his wage slaves, to whom he pays in the form of wages only a part of the proceeds of their work; the unpaid remainder he puts in his pocket as "profit"— robbery which differs from the usual robbery only in this, that he is not punished by the present class laws. Or is there, forsooth, an essential difference between the employer who withholds from his laborers a part of the product of their labor and himself appropriates this part, and the "humane" highway robber who satisfies himself with relieving the traveler, through the logic of a drawn pistol, of only a part of his goods, but who before the law is not, therefore, less a highway robber?

How Capitalism Robs the Working Class.

The present manner of production, resting on the basis of the wage system, has as a result on the one hand the accumulation of property in the hands of a few and the corruption of these few as a result of excessive possesions; on the other hand, there is impoverishment of the masses and pauperism. The worker, in the midst of the riches which he has created, cannot satisfy his smallest necessity; privation, unhealthful workshops and factories steal his life strength, as the employer steals from him the proceeds of his labor; lingering sickness and an early death await him. He has no family life, for, since his wages do not suffice for existence, wife and child must follow him into the factory. For the budding daughter he has the prospect of the short, glittering misery of prostitution, or the long, leaden, sunless misery of the life of a proletarian's wife.

Socialist Republic the Only Solution.

The demands made by Socialists are very plain to every one who is half-way educated and capable of thought. As with every party and class that ever opposed the ruling abuses and took for their object the removal of those abuses, so it is with the Socialist Party. It is slandered and abused by the selfish and deluded adherents of the maladjusted state and society; it brings disorder, class strife, destruction of property, ruin of the family and of culture, most sensual enjoyment, the deepest degradation of woman. The truth could not be more completely and shamefully perverted. The old society throws its crimes at us, for on their account we have condemned it to death.

Disorder rules; Socialism demands order.

War and class struggle prevail; Socialism insists on peace and harmony of interets, doing away with class struggle through the abolition of classes.

Property is to-day a lie for the majority of men, a robbery for the minority. Socialism would make property the possession of every one. It would convert it into a truth, secure to the worker within society the full proceeds of his labor and destroy the capitalist system of plunder from its foundation.

The present society separates the family—Socialism, since it removes demoralizing class rule, will give value to the rights of the family.

State and society compete with each other to nip in the bud the culture of men, to stunt spiritually and physically the enormous majority of the people and to corrupt the ruling minority—Socialism insists on equal and the best possible training for every individual; the practical development of their faculties for all men; the systematic advance of art and science, and will make art and science the common possesion of the people.

Condition of Woman Under Capitalism.

Thanks to the wrong conditions of society and the State, woman is to-day without rights and in countless cases is condemned to wedded or unwedded prostitution. The intercourse of the sexes is unnatural and immoral—Socialism will bring the emancipation of woman as well as of man. It insists on her complete political and social equality and equal position with man. It will destroy prostitution, whether it walk ashamed under the mantle of marriage for wealth or convenience, or whether it run shameless, painted and naked upon the street.

Enough. Beginning with real conditions; not following Utopian will-o'the-wisps, but building on the acquisition of culture, we strive for the abolition of the class State, class legislation and class rule.

Our end is: The free democracy, with equal economic and political rights; the free society with associative labor. The welfare of all is for us the one end of the State and society.

In order to accomplish our object we must organize ourselves. There can be no efficient propraganda or action without organization. Unified organization is the accumulation of strength, its gathering into a focus. Isolation makes each one powerless; divided strength is no strength. Union not only adds to strength but multiplies it many fold.

Capitalist Oppression Is Worldwide.

The economic and, accordingly also, the political conditions are essentially the same in all civilized lands. No State in the present day is shut off from the others by a Chinese wall. Notwithstanding the artificial boundaries, all civilized nations have a common evolution and a common history. Every land affects all others and is affected by them: All parties are, therefore, to-day, more or less international. And ours is so in a greater measure than all other parties, since it does not recognize national boundaries, and, standing on the position of pure humanity, adhering in all to strictly human measures, sees in the members of the divided nationalities only men and brothers.

Although we have the nearest direct sphere of our activity in the State of which we are citizens, nevertheless we do not forget the citizens of the world and the universal brotherhood of man. And we know wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor and the oppressed people, there our cause is at stake.

We seek justice and fight injustice.

We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery.

We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery.

We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism.

We seek peace and order and combat the murder of people, the class war and the social anarchy.

We seek the Socialist State and attack the despotic class State.

Whoever desires these things, and will struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause—for the cause of Socialism—for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.

AIMS OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

Masterly and Thorough Presentation of the International Labor Movement.

FREE GOVERNMENT IN PLACE OF CLASS RULE.

Labor the Mother of Wealth—Chattel-Slavery Versus Wage-Slavery—The Ancient Slave Worked for His Master, the Medieval Vassal for the Lord of the Manor, and the Modern Wage-Slave Works for the Capitalist—In Capitalist Society, Poverty Is the Share of Labor and Riches the Portion of the Idle—Trend of Economic Development—Capitalist Production Must Give Way to Socialist Production.

BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

Let us examine the State and society as they are. All power and means of life are to be found in the hands of a small minority, and this minority naturally use their power to secure and maintain that monopoly of all advantages which domination in State and society gives and to prevent the subject majority obtaining political and social rights.

The governing minority rules for itself, not for the subject majority. Between rulers and ruled there exists as little community of interest as between the plantation owner and the negro slave. The interest of the negro does not come in question for the plantation owner; his own interest is determinative for him and he handles the negro as his interest demands. Just so in the present State. The interest of the people does not come in question, but exclusively the interest of the ruling minority.

Meaning of Class Rule.

To make the interests of the ruled subservient to the interests of the rulers is the foundation and purpose of rule—is the meaning of ruling. So long as there are rulers and ruled it must be so, for rule is by its very nature exploitation. It follows therefrom that the interests of the subject people demand the transformation of the State from its foundation, according to their interest. It must cease to be the possession of a few persons of position and class and must become the possession of citizens with full and equal rights, of whom no one rules over the other, and none will be ruled by another.

For this Socialism strives. In place of the present class rule it will institute a free government of the people.

Socialism will bring into existence an organization of the State and society, which, resting on the equality of all men, will choke the source of all inequality, will tolertate neither ruler nor servant and will found a fraternal community of free men. In order to make this possible the present manner of production must be brought to an end. The economic basis of society—that is, the system of wage labor—must be transformed.

Labor the Mother of All Wealth.

The mother of all social wealth, of all culture, is labor. Whatever we are and have, we are and have though labor. We have labor to thank for everything. Not our personal labor, at least only to an inconsiderable degree, but the general social labor. It is very possible indeed—and we see it frequently enough—to enjoy the blessings of culture without personal work; but it is also absolutely impossible for the most industrious and efficient worker with the most strenuous toil to live as men of culture live without the general social labor that first created culture and without which we were beasts, not men. From this we see the associative nature of labor. Labor has always had this character, with the ancient slave and the vassal of the middle ages as well as with the modern wage-earner. But he did not have the product of his labor, nor has he it yet. The ancient slave worked for his master, the mediaeval vassal for the lord of the manor, and the modern wage-slave works for the capitalist. Here is the inconsistency, here the injustice to remedy which is the object of Socialism. The social character of labor must be extended to the product of labor, the product of labor shall be the property of labor, labor no longer be the companion of misery but of enjoyment.

Socialists Do Not Propose To Abolish Property.

One can see how absurd the allegation is that we propose to abolish property. Not the abolition of property is sought but the abolition of the deprivation of property, the false property which is the appropriation of others' property; the social thievery. "Expropriation of the expropriator," Marx has called it.

Let us look at present conditions. Who will deny that the majority of mankind live in the greatest wretchedness and that only a minority have the means of attaining an existence worthy of human beings? We would refer the doubter to the statistics whose figures admit of no reply and can be ignored only by the ignorant or the evil disposed.

The economic inequality is not, however, the worst thing. Labor creates all wealth, and were those who do not work poor this inequality would have a certain justification; in reality the situation is turned about. In our present society goods are proportioned in inverse ratio to the heaviness of the labor performed. He who works the hardest generally has the least; he who does not work at all and can have others working either directly or indirectly for him has much. Poverty is the share of labor, riches the portion of the idle. The workers who have created the so-called national wealth are shut out from it. It is the monopoly of the non-workers. In this way the inequality becomes the most revolting injustice. And this injustice is a scar on our famed civilization, that every one who has a spark of the sense of justice must strive to clear away. Palliative measures that merely touch the surface merely reduce the symptoms, make the evil worse; this must be seized and torn out by the root. All wealth is the fruit of labor, teaches political economy—labor shall reap the fruit of labor, demands justice, demands Socialism. The present inequality springs from this: That labor does not work for itself; that it [illegible] to the idle for wages and [illegible] exploited. In a word, it [illegible] of the system of wage lab[illegible] present injustice is only to be [illegible] this way, that labor cease [illegible] the idle and that instead it [illegible]

Is the Wage-Labor[illegible]

The tyrannous manne[illegible] has overturned the natu[illegible] between capital and labor [illegible] the slave of capital. Is [illegible] not slavery? Is the mod[illegible] er, because he can chang[illegible] any regard more free th[illegible] slave? Does not hung[illegible] more firmly and more [illegible] labor than the strongest i[illegible] our opponents often rejoi[illegible] er is in a better condition [illegible] the last century." Whe[illegible] tion is true or false we le[illegible] Even if true it would pro[illegible] is not better position the [illegible] er demands, but equal pos[illegible] work no longer for anoth[illegible] that each shall enjoy in [illegible] the fruits of labor and th[illegible] culture. He has enough l[illegible] of justice to lay no claim [illegible] place; he will also, howe[illegible] inferior one.

The continuance of the p[illegible] of production is not consis[illegible] continuance of society. T[illegible] talist production was an [illegible] has, however, become an obstructi[illegible] no longer satisfies the economic n[illegible] society, and by society we mean n[illegible] small minority of privileged person[illegible] are pleased to call themselves "so[illegible]," but the whole people.

Capitalist Production Must Give Way to Socialist Production.

Wholly aside from the unjust distribution of the products of labor, capitalist production is incapable of providing all members of society with the things requisite to an existence worthy of mankind and must be displaced by a higher form of production which fulfills these conditions. And this is possible only through social production, and the socialist organization of labor which turns the concentrated capital of the community to the advantage of society.

It is an error which arises from the confusing of society with the privileged minority, that is with the ruling classes, that we are charged with the intention of overthrowing all existing things and proceeding tabula rasa to erect a fantastic structure upon the ruins. We only wish to remove whatever hinders the sound, intelligent development of society and to bring about a condition in which the interests of the great majority shall no longer be sacrificed to those of the minority. And instead of privileged individuals, instead of political social monopolies, we would establish the rights and interests of all and justice as the highest law of State and society. Whatever has outlived itself and no longer satisfies the growing cultured needs of society shall cease to withhold air and sun from the struggling new life. We will make possible the organic evolution of our culture that is prevented by the present class rule.

Trend of Economic Development.

Whoever would propose to-day to abolish machinery in order to re-establish the small industry of mediaeval times would be considered insane, for every one knows that the small industry has been succeeded by a higher, more productive method, the great industry. Whoever, in the Middle Ages, however, or even the first half of the present century, has said that the system of small

(Continued to Page 5)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

It is not enough to win rights from a king
and write them down in in a book;
New men, new rights; and the father's code
the sons may never brook;
What is Liberty now were License then; their
freedom our yoke would be;
And each new decade must have new men to
determine its Liberty.
Mankind is a marching army, with a broadening front the while;
Shall we crowd its bulk on the farm-path, or
clear to the outward file?
Its pioneers are the teachers who fear neither
tongue or pen,
Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from
the lives of toiling men.

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT.

With the demise of Liebknecht there passed a central figure from the stormy political boards of Europe. Nevertheless, central as his figure was, the loss—to those to whom it is a loss—is incomparably slighter than the passing away of any of the leading figures who are expositors of the present social order. In this lies a deep distinction between the Socialist and the Capitalist Social Order, at this stage of development.

A Bismarck, a Gladstone, a Crispi—none of these can depart without a shock to the Social Order that produced them, and whose upholders they were. Crumbling as the edifice is which they prop up, the loss of the propping-up qualities is felt deeply; and mourning, far and wide, seizes those dependent on the continuance of "what is." The men are few who combine in themselves the needed good and bad qualities that go to the upholding of a social edifice that is doomed, and breaking down. The finding of a fit successor is always doubtful.

Not so with the Socialist Movement at this stage of social transition. With a movement in motion, men become of secondary importance: the Movement is paramount; IT is the essential thing. In so far as men are needed, the Movement itself produces them, as fast as needed, just as a wave of equal or even greater height and power ever rises from the bosom of the stormy ocean ready to take the place of the one that has just dashed itself into spray. Such is the case with all social systems at their revolutionary stage. Such was the case with the Capitalist System, when it was struggling for a footing to wrestle with and finally overthrow the Feudal System; and such is the case to-day when Socialism, the legitimate offshoot of Capitalism, is in turn struggling for a footing to wrestle with and finally overthrow the last vestige of human slavery.

Firm in his convictions, unapproachable by corruption, true throughout to the Cause of the Emancipation of the Proletariat, Liebknecht was the product of a Movement that has in its bosom as many others to follow until its mission shall have been fulfilled.

A WHITED SEPULCHRE.

"The progress of science, of the arts, of higher education, the organized efforts of philanthropy, REQUIRE capital in the hands of a few just as truly as trade requires capital."—Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, in "New York Journal."

How true is the saying regarding the ox and the crib and how wonderfully well this latter-day Caiaphas illustrates it. Posing as a teacher of the doctrine of the Nazarene he comes across passages in that doctrine which fiercely condemn the oppressors of the people, and, as the luxuries which he enjoys depend on his winning and keeping the favor of the oppressors, this priestly sycophant perverts those teachings to a defence of those who "grind the faces of the poor."

It "requires" all the duplicity of a Right Reverend to give utterance to a distortion of truth so palpable as that it "requires capital in the hands of a few" to advance the race along the lines he writes of. As well might this Reverend Degenerate say that "it requires the air to be owned by a few" in order that the people may breathe.

Capital, by which is meant the machinery for producing the wealth which the people MUST have in order to live and progress, "held by a few" is production of all the crime and misery on which the Reverend Potters and like vultures fatten and which he strives to continue by the aid of the carrion-feeding "Journal."

Further on he speaks of how foolish it would be for the rich to distribute their wealth in charity to the poor. He photographs himself with this statement. A beggar and parasite by profession, he cannot conceive of the "poor" having wealth except the "rich" give it to them. That the "poor," those who produce the wealth, might render charity and charity-givers unnecessary by simply keeping the wealth, never seems to have flitted across the murky waters of his clerical think-tank.

Wealth in ever increasing abundance; capital, improved and developed to greater efficiency, owned and enjoyed by the whole people, means "the progress of science, of the arts, of higher education," and the elevation of the race above the flunkey-beggar plane occupied by the Potters and their ilk.

"Capital in the hands of a few" means millions of wage slaves living the lives and having the ideals of the coolie; a vast army of tramps, hundreds of thousands of once-innocent girls enrolled under the black banner of prostitution; the "few" capitalists whose crimes and corruption are notorious; and, last but by no means, least, Yellow Journals and Rt. Rev. Potters.

And a-down the centuries comes the anathema directed against "Whited Sepulchres.

JUGGING A JUGGLER.

The "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburg, Pa., in a labored attempt to bamboozle the wage-workers does some skilful juggling with figures and asks, blandly: "Are not wages higher than ever?"

NO! Wages are NOT higher than ever. On the contrary, wages are lower both actually and relatively than ever. All the juggling with the figures and the talk of the increase in nominal wages may hoodwink those whom the Gompers brand of ratty labor fakirs batten on, and the result of this jugglery may be useful to the same traitors when they "point with pride" to what their pure and simple man-traps have accomplished. But men who think and observe for themselves will see through the trick.

Wages is the share the worker receives out of the wealth which his labor produces. Wages is also the name given to the price paid to the workingman for the only thing he has to sell—his labor power. The worker does not receive his wages in articles, such as food, clothing, etc., he gets it in the form of money, but in the final analysis, his actual wages are the food, clothes, shelter, etc., which he buys with his earnings.

When the "Commercial Gazette" seeks to delude the workers into the belief that their wages are higher than before, it talks glibly of an advance from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Now, it is notorious that the price of what the wage-worker has to buy always goes up before the money-price of his labor-power, his wages, go up, but this is not all.

A wage-worker who has work 300 days in the year at $2.00 per day makes $600; advance his wages per day to $3.00 and cut down his working days to 200 and he only makes $400. So, as the figure-twister never mentions the jump in price of what the workingman must buy, he also forgets to mention the decrease in the number of working days.

Every labor-saving machine throws wage-workers out of work. The method of doing this varies. Sometimes the worker is cut adrift entirely, sometimes he is retained and worked one-third or one-half as many days as formerly. The wage-workers in mill, mine, factory, railroad and farm, have experienced this intensely in the past twenty years and the process is still going on.

Of the actual wages: bread, meat, clothes, and comforts of life, the worker receives less than ever. The relative share, that is, the share he receives compared to the increased amount of wealth his labor produces over what it produced in the past, is a great deal smaller, and the share he receives compared with what he received in the past can be told by reading the United States census reports for 1850 and 1890; in 1850 the wage-worker got $67 out of every hundred and in 1890 $17.

NO! and again No! Wages are not higher than ever before. Actually and relatively they are lower than ever before, and all the juggling with figures by the paid lackeys of the Rep-Dem press, and all the boasting of the Labor Fakirs will not conceal the fact that wages are sinking lower and will continue to sink so long as the brigands of capitalism own the machinery which the workers must use, and which the rat labor fakir is there to induce the workingman to leave in the hands of his fleecers.

As easily as these jugglers are jugged will the Socialist Labor Party in power jug their capitalistic paymasters.

JINGOISM VERSUS PROFITS.

In the news of the strike at Havre, France, occurs this significant statement: "The French employers are sending over to England for men to take the places of the strikers."

For a long time the capitalist papers of France have been filled with diatribes against England and everything English. Nothing was too bitter to say against "perfidious Albion." The French jingoes tried to inflame the minds of the workingmen into a war fever against the Brit- nation. What their jingoism meant can be read in the light of this strike news.

When the French capitalist, the same as the capitalist of every other land, speaks of the "Nation," he meant his own class to the exclusion of the working class. Whatever tends to injure his class is a crime against the "Nation." The British capitalist out-competed, out-fought and out-bluffed the French capitalist whenever and wherever the latter sought to grab foreign markets, hence, the "perfidious English" became the natural enemy of "La belle France." But jingoism for the preservation of profits must not degenerate into jingoism that will interfere with profits.

The French workingmen struck against the labor-skinning at home of these capitalistic French jingoes. The working class of France reached that stage of class-consciousness where it is almost impossible to get them to cut one another's throats on the industrial battlefield. In England the workers have been so thouroughly misled by labor-fakir leaders that they can be hoodwinked into turning their guns against their brother-workmen. So the erstwhile French jingo forgets his fierce hatred of everything English, and sends to England for men to fight French workingmen.

Again is the class struggle illuminated so brightly that none but the blind can fail to see. Trying to turn the French workingman into a murderer of the English when the English threaten his profits, the caiptalist turns the English workingman into a scab when the French workingman threatens his profits.

The day is not far distant when the working class in every land will imitate the example set by the capitalists in this question of Jingoism versus Profits. As the capitalist knows no foe except the working class, so will the working class of all lands know no foe except the capitalist class of all nations.

A CAPITALIST CONSCIENCE.

Andrew Carnegie says that the United States is the only Power that has been right so far, in China, and kindly advises it just what to do to win his approval in the future.

Andy always was "an amoosin cuss," nobody ever knows just what he is going to say or do next. Just when least expected, he scolded the Republicans, endorsed Cleveland and cleared out to "bonnie Scotland;" just when his blowhole-armor interests needed war he joined tin-stove Eddie Atkinson's "Auntie Imperialistic Crusade," and he is now, apparently, taking sides against his own money-making interests.

Can it be that the canny Scot has lost the money-making "incentitive? Does he no longer care for wealth? The bitter fight Andy made against his partner, Frick, recently, when they tried to rob each other, and the starvation wages he pays to his wage slaves, all prove that he has lost none of his love for the "siller." Andy is a poseur. He squeezes millions from the sweat and blood of his slaves, and gives hundreds to libraries and churches. This gives him plaudits from a certain sort of queers, and soothes his bourgeois conscience. He reaps harvests from the high tariff, and then inveighs against it, but not to the detriment of his protected interests. He hires Pinkerton thugs to murder his wage slaves in Homestead, and denounces the killing of Filipinos. He prates of peace to-day, but his war-forges are roaring as his works fill the contracts for war material already secured.

A convicted slaughterer and plunderer of workingmen; a proved poseur, hypocrite, and freak, Carnegie furnishes a fine example of the workings of a Rep-Dem capitalist conscience.

LOOKING TO THE DEAD PAST.

The DAILY PEOPLE has pointed out the fact that the Democratic platform pledged itself to give freedom to every small, suffering nation in the world. Yet throughout the whole document there is no word of freedom for the working class, or of its liberties, its wrongs, or its sufferings. The consistency of this position of freedom for all but those on this continent, is carried to its logical conclusion by the speeches of Bryan and Stevenson when notified of their nomination yesterday. Both candidates lay themselves on the altar as living sacrifices to the cause of freedom in Cuba, in the Transvaal, and in the Philippines, but they also utter no word of freedom for Americans.

The line of argument adopted by both is the same. All the sins of the Republican party are deplored, and the future policy of the Democratic party is painted in glowing colors. This policy derives its strength not from the platform, not from the attitude of living Democrats, not from the conduct of affairs during recent Democratic administrations, not from the utterances of men now prominently before the world, but all its force and all its righteousness comes from what men long since passed away have said.

No one later than Lincoln is quoted, but the main reliance is placed upon Franklin, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry. Stevenson devotes nearly the whole of his effort to taxes, monopolies, the creation of new offices, the Declaration of Independence, and interstate laws which will create equitable railroad rates. He strikes but one spark, but that is like the candle which illuminates the face of the dead.

He rose to his highest pitch of oratory when he pictured the accession of the Louisiana Territory, of Florida, and of Texas. He wailed for the return of those happy days, and the conditions then existing. The whole spirit of the Democratic party is contained in the passage, and that he should have given utterance to the desire for a return of those "happy old days," and the happy old conditions, marks the reactionary position of the Democratic party. There is no hope in the future: there is no trust in man; the human race must not look to the coming years. Man's happiness was in the years now dead: the capable, forceful, potent men were those in the opening years of this century: we must eternally regret the days gone by, and eternally strive, not for new opportunities, but for those we lost.

Bryan's speech is on the same line, but he enlarges upon the matter of expansion. The flood of words does not flush away the vicious economics of the man, and the vocal ability cannot hide the fact that Bryan is both ignorant and savage. He cries against "class legislation," and yet he stands for legislation which will benefit the bankrupt middle class. He defends the acquisition of wealth, and yet weeps over the acquisition in quantities.

He waxes indignant at the course of development which has taken place, and he lifts up his voice in warning. He waves the Declaration of Independence, this same Bryan who accepts the support of the free silver murderers of the working class, and he appeals to the holy instincts of liberty planted in the breasts of men. He, also, avoids any mention of liberty for the working class, and he would accord to them only that measure of freedom that is consistent with the acquisition of wealth on the part of the middle class.

The speeches are the key-note of the campaign. They illustrate the fact that the Democratic party rests all its hope on the past history of the party that had the same name. It can see a change for the good only in sacrificing all that has been gained, and in plunging back to the dollars of our daddies, and, presumably, to the stage coach that our daddies also used.

THE POWERS THAT CRUSH A STRIKE.

The strike on board of La Bretagne has been settled. It was at first thought that it would interfere with the sailing of the steamer, but with friends and assistants on every hand there is no reason why a man, or a set of men, should fail. The Socialist contends that the capitalist is class conscious. He uses every power in society for the benefit of his class. He uses society for the purpose of developing natural resources, and the wealth thus acquired goes not to society as a whole, but to those who exploit society.

In order to be safe it is necessary to have control of the powers of government. Every act must be backed up by authority, and all acts must have the sanction of a centralized authority. Before that can be obtained, the government must become a capitalist government, and that it is a capitalist government in France is proven by the method used in settling this strike. Here in the United States we are glutted with the spectacle of troops being called out to settle labor troubles. We recognize the source whence the power to call out those troops is derived. Recognizing it, we consequently aim at the control of government in order that it may be used to our advantage.

The troops were not called out in France, although that might be done again as it has been done in the past. The means employed were much more simple and less expensive. The defeat for the strikers was none the less complete. Two warships pulled up alongside of La Bretagne and transferred parts of their crew to supply the places of the men on strike. Thus the strike was broken and the steamer was ready to leave.

When a man inlists he is merely supposed to be a fighting machine. That was true at one time, but even then he was a servant of those for whom he fought. To-day the mark of servitude is even more pronounced. He must not only stand ready to shoot down the members of his own class, his friends and companions, but he must also be ready to take their places if they go on strike. It has been done here in railroad strikes, and this recent action in France only brings into more vivid relief the fact that the action of Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier, and de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, is typical of the action of the capitalist class as a whole.

SUICIDAL UNIONISM — ROOSEVELT'S NON-PARTISAN TALK.

It is given out by the Republican managers that they will allow Roosevelt to orate on Labor Day in Chicago. They add, in an ingenous way, "his speech will be non-political; he will talk in a general way."

As Roosevelt on that day will address thousands of workingmen who have votes, this non-political statement may occasion surprise on the part of those who do not understand the motives for making a "general" talk to workingmen. They may imagine that the Republican managers fear that party political talk by Teddy would lead to party political talk by Bryan, and thus work trouble for all concerned.

This is not the case.

The real reason for attempting to shut out political discussion on Labor Day is the same as the real reason for the labor fakirs' slogan: "No politics in the trade union." The political and labor fakirs know that the discussion of their political interests will open the door for the Socialist to get into the arena, and, once in, the discussion will be switched from the question of whether the Republican thief or the Democratic robber shall be the greater pilferer. It might also lead to the more pertinent and pregnant question: How shall the working class abolish both thieves?

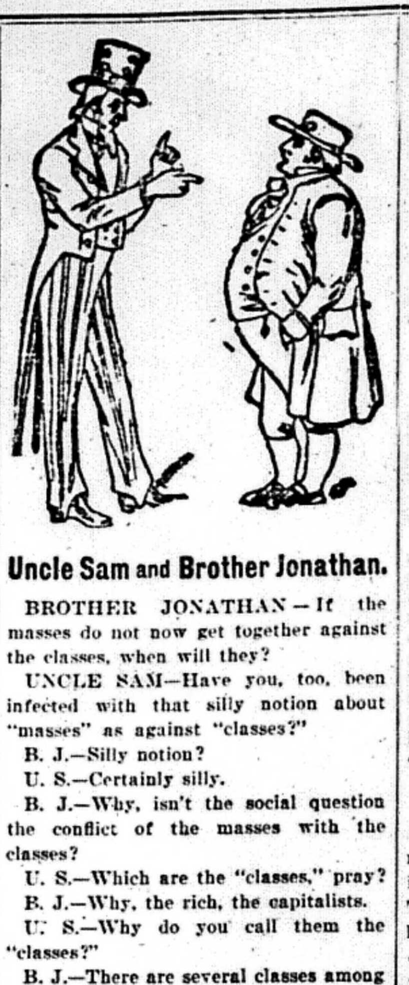
Labor Day has been seized on by the labor fakirs as the day on which to exhibit the goods they have for sale. Coming as it does in the very heat of the campaign, the prospective buyers of voting cattle are carefully noting the brands on each drove. It has become the market day on which the vote-sellers complete the bargain which sends the workingman to the capitalist shambles on election day.

For this the pure and simple labor leader schemes and lies and cajoles the whole year. For this he is an "Independent" to-day and something else tomorrow; for this he fiercely denounces the "wicked" Socialists who insist on the union discussing that most fatal-to-labor-fakirs kind of politics—working-class politics; all this he does, and more, so as to be able on Labor Day to line up the workers before the Rep.-Dem. politicians, and display his "inflooence."

It would not be in accord with the old rule, "Honor among thieves," for the politician to try to capture the fakirs' voting cattle without paying him for them. Besides, it would be dangerous. If the bell-wether is not fed the sheep will not follow.

This Labor Day "non-political" talk of the brutal police-club Roosevelt is but another shameful sign of the vileness of the fakir-led, non-political, pure-and-simple style of suicidal trade unionism.

Joseph Francis Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, will have a chance to treat Roosevelt to a "man-hunt." Roosevelt says he is going on a stump clear to the Pacific; so is Malloney. To camp on the trail of the man who, as Commissioner of Police in this city, picked out his captains with an eye single to their determination to "shoot to kill" every time a strike took place, and who, as Governor, only recently sent the militia of the State without provocation to the Croton Dam, for the purpose of intimidating strikers, —to camp on the trail of such a man must be exhilarating work for the Socialist Presidential Candidate. He will find it enjoyable and good work to hunt that man-beast down. And no doubt he will.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—If the masses do not now get together against the classes, when will they?

UNCLE SAM—Have you, too, been infected with that silly notion about "masses" as against "classes?"

B. J.—Silly notion?

U. S.—Certainly silly.

B. J.—Why, isn't the social question the conflict of the masses with the classes?

U. S.—Which are the "classes," pray?

B. J.—Why, the rich, the capitalists.

U. S.—Why do you call them the "classes?"

B. J.—There are several classes among them.

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—There is, for instance, the banking class; then there is the railroad king class; then there is the mine baron class; then there is the manufacturing class; then there is the merchant prince class, don't you see?

U. S.—Let me grant for the present that these are "classes" proper.

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—Hardly; but granted that they are classes in the proper sense, it follows that, if you call these the classes and the others the "masses," you imply there are no "classes" in the latter.

B. J.—Neither are there.

U. S.—Let's see. Is there not a railroad workers' class?

B. J. hesitates.

U. S.—Is there not a mine workers' class?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—Is there not a manufacturers' employees' class?

B. J.—Grows visibly embarrassed.

U. S.—Is there not a clerks', a bookkeepers', waiters', messengers' class?

B. J.—True, true.

U. S.—It follows that if you give the designation of "classes" to the capitalists because of the various means by which they skin the workers, then you are bound to give the designation of classes to the workers too, because of the various means by which they are skinned.

B. J.—I see that, but——

U. S.—One moment. Do you realize that all workers as well as bosses would justly fall into "classes," if by that word you mean their pursuits?

B. J.—Yes; I give up that line of argument; but there is another.

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—On which side is the large majority—on the side of the workers or on that of the bosses or capitalists?

U. S.—On that of the workers, decidedly.

B. J.—Then I am right to call the workers' side the "masses?"

U. S.—Most assuredly you are; provided, however, you don't mix up two thoughts.

B. J.—How "mix up?"

U. S.—When you think of "masses," what thought is on your mind—the thought of numbers or the though of pursuit?

B. J.—The thought of numbers, of course.

U. S.—And when you think of "classes," what thought is on your mind—the thought of pursuit, or the thought of numbers?

B. J. (brightening)—Why, the thought of pursuits, of course.

U. S.—Do you now realize that you mix up two thoughts, jumble them together, when you talk of "masses" as against "classes?"

B. J. (sticking his hands deeper into his trousers' pockets and with conviction)—Yes, the two thoughts are incorrect——

U. S.—Absurdly connected?

B. J.—Yes, absurdly connected.

U. S.—Silly?

B. J.—Yes, silly. If I talk of "masses" on the one hand, I must talk of the "few" on the other. That's correct; but——

U. S.—What, are there still any "buts" lurking?

B. J.—A kind of a "but." I thought the labor movement was a class struggle?

U. S.—So it is.

B. J.—But where comes in the "class?"

U. S.—The answer to this question will show you also the impropriety of talking of "classes" when one means pursuits. Social classes means a very different thing.

B. J.—Then there are classes?

U. S.—Certainly. Look at those that you have hitherto been calling the classes, and you will see that they all have a certain thing in common, and that the exact reverse of that thing is found among the masses.

B. J.—Explain.

U. S.—Those that you have called "classes" are the property holders, they are the employers; those that you have called "masses" are the propertyless; the employed.

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Now then, upon such fundamental distinctions as these, and not upon the slighter ones of pursuits, are classes built. We have, accordingly, on the one hand, the class of the property holders and employers, and, on the other, the class of the propertyless and employed; on the one hand, the capitalist class, on the other the working class.

B. J.—Then they are two opposing classes?

U. S.—Yes; the social question is a conflict of classes—a conflict between the wage slave or working class, and the slave driver or capitalist class.

B. J.—But how comes that term "the masses against the classes" to be so general?

U. S.—I'll tell you. It is one of several clownish expressions bestowed upon our generation by the most clownish "statesman" and most overrated man of the age.

B. J.—Whom?

U. S.—Gladstone.

B. J.—Gladstone!

U. S.—Yes: He got off that silly phrase among many others, and set it floating, and the unthinking have repeated it, and much harm has been done thereby.

B. J.—Do you really think harm is done by it?

U. S.—Certainly. An expression that does not include a definition upon which to base action is misleading. The social question of to-day deals with the question of tenure of property, not with that of numbers, etc. No definition of the ranks of society that does not embrace that point is good; all such wrong definitions tend to draw the eye from the point it should be fastened on, and to keep it on points of no immediate concern.

The voters of Texas are of the clinging, tenacious nature, even if they have no more sense than the tree toad which is also of a clinging, tenacious nature. The anti-trust law which was to have knocked out the trust, was gently patted on the head with a judge's decision, and then folded up and laid to rest. Nothing daunted, the Democrats come forward again with a resolution longer than the howl of a gray wolf. Railroads, banks, and other monopolies of a like nature are to be taxed out of existence, and from being concerns in the hands of a few, they are to become concerns in the hands of a few others. The whole trouble in Texas is that there is not political plunder enough to go around, and for this reason all sorts of sand-bagging legislative schemes are brought forward to make the gold come more quickly. The anti-trust law was one of this nature. The new tax law which the Democrats advocate is another. Neither will succeed in the object at which they ostensibly aim, although both are effective in misleading the voters, and drawing contributions for the sham battle against the "octupus."

What a difference between the strikes one is accustomed to see here and the strike that is going on in Havre, France! And no wonder. There the strikers ARE Oranized Labor. It is labor organized in the interest of the working class exclusively; accordingly, it is labor manned and officered by Socialist captains. Here, on the contrary, the strikes that one has heard of are either blind outbreaks or outbreaks incited and directed in the interests of the capitalist class. Here, the thing called "Organized Labor" is a herd of dupes officered by labor fakirs, too ignorant to act properly, if they wanted, and too corrupt to act properly even if they knew how. Here, consequently, a strike is only a watermark for still deeper degradation on the part of the working class. But this sort of thing will end. The scabby crew of labor fakirs will be bounced; the spineless thing called "Unionism" of the British type will be wiped out, and new unionism, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, will ere long initiate a new era here too.

"The Cult of Kipling" or "The Poets of the Past."

[Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by T. Joyce, New York.

Oh! for the poets of long ago
Who preached the rights of man,
Ere Kipling came with his Hooligan game
To defile the groves of Pan,
Ere Rudyard posed with muse snub-nosed,
In metaphor weird and cheap,
And Austin's cant of the sycophant
Made the shade of Byron weep.

Oh! for the poets of long ago,
Whose minds were above the mart,
Whose flood of soul in rhythmic roll,
Spoke the feelings of the heart.
In every land, in every strand,
From the Rockies to the Rhine,
Have poets dwelt, whose force was felt,
And I sigh for a few of mine.

Oh! for a Thomas Davis,
Whose lesson is ever good;
His stirring song breathes death to wrong
In a mountain's torrent flood;
Or a Moore whose dream is a beautiful stream
From the fountain head of right,
Its music swell e'en casts a spell
That attracts the tyrant's might.

Oh! for a Boyle O'Reilly
Whose lines are threads of thought
He fashioned each link to make you think
In the rugged chain he wrought;
With a manly ring his verses swing
And flow like a growing river,
That sweeps along in a bold sweet [illegible]
Down the Valley of Life forever.

(L' ENVOI:)

It's not the jargon of Kipling
Whom snobdom deems immense
It's not the jingle of Austin;
It's not the sound, but the sense
Its not the crust, but the kernel
That constitutes true art;
It's not the rhyme, but the thought sublime
That reaches the human heart.

MILLERAND: TRAITOR TO LABOR.

(Continued from Page 3)

cue and deliverance. And if we, the opponents of this unjust world of violence, suddenly reach out the hand of brotherhood to it, conclude alliances with its representatives, invite our comrades to go hand in hand with the enemy whose misdeeds have driven the masses into our camp, what confusion must result in their minds! How can the masses longer believe on us? If the men of the clerical party, of the progressive party, and the other boodle parties are our comrades, wherefore then the struggle against capitalist society, whose representatives and champions all of these are? What reason have we, then, for existence? It must be that for the hundreds and thousands, for the millions that have sought salvation under our banner, it was all a colassal mistake for them to come to us. If we are not different from the others, then we are not the right ones—the savior is yet to come; and Socialism was a false Messiah, no better than the other false ones!

Just in this fact lies our strength, that we are not like the others, and that we are not simply different from the others, but that we are their deadly enemy, who have sworn to storm and demolish the Bastile of Capitalism, whose defenders all those others are. Therefore we are only strong when we are alone.

Millerand: The Traitor to Labor.

Now I come to Millerand and his entrance into the French Ministry, thus becoming a part of the capitalist government of France.

The internationality of Socialism is a fact that is daily becoming more evident and more significant. We Socialists are one nation to ourselves,—one and the same international nation in the lands of the earth. And the capitalists with their agents, instruments and dupes are likewise an international nation, so that we can truthfully say, there are to-day only two great nations in all lands that battle with each other in the great class struggle, which is the new revolution,—a class struggle on one side of which stands the proletariat, representing Socialism, and on the other the bourgeoisie, representing capitalism.

While the bourgeois world of capitalism continues and the bourgeoisie rules, so long are all States necessarily class States, and all governments class governments, serving the purposes and interests of the ruling class, and destined to lead the class struggle for the bourgeoisie against the proletariat,—for capitalism against Socialism, for our enemies and against us. From the standpoint of the class struggle which is the foundation of militant Socialism, that is a truth which has been raised by the logic of thought and of facts beyond the possibility of doubt. A Socialist who goes into a bourgeois government either goes over to the enemy or else puts himself in the power of the enemy. In any case the Socialist who becomes a member of a bourgeois government separates himself from us, the militant Socialists. He may claim to be a Socialist but he is no longer such. He may be convinced of his own sincerity, but in that case he has not comprehended the nature of the class struggle,—does not understand that the class struggle is the basis of Socialism.

A Socialist In a Capitalist Government Becomes a Nonentity or a Traitor.

In these days, under the rule of capitalism, a government, even if it is full of philanthropy and animated by the best of intentions, it can do nothing of real value to our cause. One must keep free from illusions. Decades ago, I said: "If the way to hell is paved with good intentions, the way to defeat is paved with illusions." In the present society, a non-capitalist government is an impossibility. The unfortunate Socialist who casts in his lot with such a government if he will not betray his class only condemns himself to impotency. The English bourgeoisie offers the best example of weakening the opposition by permitting them to participate in the government. It has become the traditional policy of all parties in England that the most radical member of the opposition who is naive enough to be taken in should be given a place in the government. This man serves as a shield to the government and disarms his friends who cannot shoot at him,—just as in battle one may not shoot at the hostages that the enemy has placed in front of itself.

That is my answer concerning the question the entrance of a Socialist into a bourgeois government.

The Kind of "Unity" Socialists Want.

Now I come to another important question—that of "unity," of "agreement."

The answer is dictated to me by the interests and principles of the party. I am for the unity of the party—for the national and international unity of the party. But it must be a unity of Socialism and Socialists. The unity with opponents—with people who have other aims and other interests—is no Socialist unity. We must strive for unity at any price and with all sacrifices. But while we are uniting and organizing, we must rid ourselves of all foreign and antagonistic elements. What would one say of a general who, in the enemy's country sought to fill the ranks of his army with recruits from the ranks of the enemy? Would that not be the height of foolishness? Very well, to take into our army—which is an army for the class struggle and the class war—opponents, soldiers with aims and interests entirely opposite to our own—that would be madness, that would be suicide.

On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; of we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society effectual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible.

We cannot traffic in our principles, we can make no compromise, no agreement with the ruling system. We must break with the ruling system and fight it to a finish. It must fall that Socialism may rise, and we certainly cannot expect from the ruling class that it will give to itself and its domination the death blow. The International Workingmen's Association accordingly preached that "the emancipation of the laboring class must be the work of the laborers themselves."

Undoubtedly there are bourgeois, who from a feeling of justice and humanity place themselves upon the side of the laborers and Socialists, but these are only the exceptions; the mass of the bourgeoisie has class consciousness, a consciousness of being the ruling and exploiting class. Indeed, the mass of the bourgeoisie, just because they are a ruling class, have a much sharper and stronger class consciousness than the proletariat.

Long live the France of the Socialists and the laborers! Long live international Socialism!

The Class Struggle Must Be Held Aloft.

We Socialists dare not be like the other parties, all of whom are equally guilty of the injustices of the present system and equally responsible for them. Every one who suffers under these injustices looks to us for deliverance. Every one of us has had these victims of society after failing to get justice from the courts, from the government, from the Emperor himself, and from all the other parties, come to us as the last and only one that can help them. They do not know our scientific program; they do not know what capital and capitalism mean; but they have the belief, the feeling, that we are a party that can help when all other parties fail. This belief is for us an inexhaustible source of power. It was a similar faith of despair that spread more and more in the decaying Roman empire and slowly undermined the heathen world until it finally collapsed We give up this inexhaustible source of power if we ally ourselves with other parties and drive suffering humanity from us by saying: "We are not essentially different from the others." Once the boundary line of the class struggle is wiped away and we have started upon the inclined plane of compromise, there is no stopping. Then we can only go down and down until there is nothing deeper.

The Catch-word "Revolution."

The catchword "revolution" is certainly very ridiculous. Ridiculous it certainly is—and no one has expressed this more clearly than I myself—to drop the words "revolution" and "revolutionary" out of the mouth at every opportunity. It can become as mechanical a song as saying one's beads. But ridiculous as it is to boast of belonging to the party and to express one's views at every opportunity when there is no necessity for it, still such exaggerations do not justify us in throwing away the good with the bad, and declaring that to emphasize the revolutionary character of our party is, under all circumstances, ridiculous. To emphasize it is a very serious and a very necessary thing. It is serious, because membership in a Socialist Party means a struggle, a political struggle with grievous persecution and a private struggle for existence, a struggle that for the majority is far more difficut and heavy than the political struggle. And it is necessary, because the courage for this two-fold struggle is created only by the consciousness that the injustice of society by which the great majority of mankind are to-day oppressed, corrupted and crippled, can only be abolished through a revolutionary movement, that is, a movement that shall completely exteminate capitalism with every fiber of its roots.

I know that it has here and there become the fashion to laugh at the warning about sliding down inclined planes. They refer us to the fable of the sheep and the wolf. The comparison limps, however, and finally turns against the laugher. The wolf was actuallly there and at last broke into the fold. And in our case it is also no imaginary danger from which we are warned. And at all events the interests of the party are at least as carefully guarded by the warners as by the scorners. Heretofore distrust was counted as a democatic virtue, and over-confidence as a Democratic vice. Here and there are found persons who would reverse this maxim.

Bluecher's Motto.

The proletariat stands politically as well as socially in the most abrupt contradiction to the present class State. It must fight it on all fields and upon every question, both of domestic and of foreign policy. To be sure it is not always easy to decide rightly. Where the interests are not clearly visible the feelings may be easily deceived. Fortunately we have at the points where it is hardest to decide an infallible compass in the actions of our enemies. We shall never go wrong if we do what is opposed to the interest of our enemy. On the other hand, we shall almost never go right if we do what our enemies applaud. Historical development is a continuous conflict, a conflict of interests, a conflict of races, a conflict of classes. And if friendship does not count even in ordinary business, how much less so in such a conflict. Goodness, how much less so in such a conflict. Good-naturedness and sentimentality have no place in politics. They have never won a victory, but have brought unnumbered defeats. Bluecher's motto, "Always follow the canon's roar and throw yourself upon the enemy," is the best rule also in political warfare.

What Frightens the Capitalist Class.

Just a word in this connection. The class instinct of the bourgeoise is far better developed than that of the proletariat. The governing class naturally knows its interests better than the governed, who have so much less opportunity to become informed and are also sometimes intentionally, and sometimes not, systematically deceived and misled from recognition of their interests. Do not say that it is the rough form in which Socialism is often set forth that frightens and embitters the bourgeoisie. That is absolutely false. It is not the form; it is the content which they detest; and the more harmless the form so much the more dangerous do the contents appear to the gentlemen of the bourgeoisie. The fineness of the form makes no difference to them. That is clear from the manner in which they fight out their quarrels among themselves.

Socialism must remain for itself, must seek for and generate its power within itself. Every power outside of ourselves on which we seek to lean is for us only weakness. In the consciousness of our strength, in the faith in the world-conquering mission of Socialism lies the secret of our extraordinary, almost miraculous success.

Islam was unconquerable so long as it trusted in itself alone and saw an enemy in every non-Mohammedan. From the moment when Islam entered upon the path of compromise and united with the non-Mohammedan, the so-called civilized powers, its conquering power was gone. With Islam it could not have been otherwise. It was not the true world-redeeming faith. Socialism, however, is this, and Socialism cannot conquer nor redeem the world if it ceases to believe upon itself alone.

Therefore, we will not turn from the old tactics, nor from the old program. Ever advancing with science and economic development, we are what we were and we will remain what we are.

AIMS OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 3)

industries was too costly, too unproductive, and must be wiped from the earth through an industrial revolution that should bring another system of production to the ruling position, would have been considered as—well, much as the fanatics of the present social order, or, more properly, disorder, consider us.

Whoever in fifty years from now should recommend the introduction of our present conditions would be in danger of making the acquaintance of the insane asylum. And we who demand the reform of these present conditions are slandered and persecuted. Yet it is just as certain and just as necessary as the present manner of production should be supplanted by a higher, as that the mediaeval manner of production should be supplanted by the present one. It is not we who are Utopians, impracticable dreamers, as they so gladly call us. Those are rather to be so called who hold out-grown forms to be eternal and believe that they can prevent them from destruction through forcible measures.

We set up no especial principles according to which the movement shall model itself. Our theoretical propositions rest in no way upon "ideas" or "principles" that this or that reformer has "discovered." They are only universal expressions of actual relations of an existing class struggle—of an historical movement going on before our eyes.

The Campaign of 1900.

[Written for the Daily People by C. Stoeber, Adams, Mass.]

See McKinley's beauteous features,
The expansive smile that spans his face,
Hear the fakirs, crook and preachers
Singing the songs of joy and praise.

Prosperity with all its glory
Is to be the workers' lot.
Meanwhile the papers bring the story:
"Only a few more strikers shot."

Roosevelt on a bronco prancing
As a hero gotten up,
Speaking words sweet and entrancing,
Inventor of a murderous club.

Out in Nebraska we see Bryan
With overalls, hoe and rake,
Singing sweetly, bluffing, lying,
Anxious the toiler's hand to shake.

In each others' arms reposing
See Debserie and Kangaroo.
Kangie feels her hold she's losing,
Debsy whispers "I'll be true."

See the Socialist Labor Party
Marching onward firm and brave
Speaking words sincere and hearty,
To the poor industrial slave.

See it dashing, slashing, crashing,
The buzz-saw of the S. L. P.
Fraud exposing, fakir smashing,
Bringing light and liberty!

Tammany's Ice Trust collection of corrupt placemen have hit upon an old game of bunco. They are going to let "the consumers share the profits." Of all green-goods and saw-dust schemes, this is the most ancient in the catalogue of frauds. The directors and main stock holders, of course, run the thing, charge what prices they like, and the gullible and gulled consumers gladly pay the prices, thinking they will get it all back in their share of profits, and when these shares are doled out they find out, only too late, that the "profits" don't pay for the wear and tear of shoe-leather in going up and down their stoops to fetch the ice in. The scheme is intended to enlist the cupidity of people against themselves.

Leave the ruling class alone, give them rope, and they will cause Christianity to be identified in the popular mind with the vilest of thought, and the Christian God with the most thuggish of deities. Here the pulpit reverberates with praises to the Lord for improved chances to sell calico and jack-knives to the heathen; and in Europe, the widow of King Humbert has just perpetrated a prayer in which the deceased, who authorized his peoples to be peppered with lead when the cried with bread, is spoken of as having been "merciful" and "forgiving," "following the ways of the Lord" ! ! ! !

SUPPRESSING LIGHT.

Experience of "Daily People" With Philadelphia Cops.

They Try to Stop the Circulation and Arrest a Man Who Was Distributing Them—Locked up With a Drunken Man—A Debs Magistrate Helps in the Conspiracy by Fixing Bail at $300.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The members of the Socialist Labor Party in this city circulated about 10,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE among workingmen in the last two weeks. This kind of agitation was, of course, injurious to the powers that be. After we gave out 2,000 copies at Cramps last Monday while the wage slaves were going from work, the police officials put their heads together and determined to bluff the Socialists of this city and curtail the fast increasing circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE. Tuesday evening Samuel Clark and S. Schulberg landed at Broad and Spring Garden streets loaded down with 4,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE. Max Keller and Louis Eisele joined in the distribution. From 5.15 p. m. to 6.30 they got along very nicely, and had disposed of over 3,000 papers that were put into the hands of some of the poorest paid wage slaves in this country. These are men doing the hardest kind of work at Baldwin's Locomotive Works for 12 and 14 cents an hour.

At 6.30 a police officer approached the push cart and told Clark to move on. Clark told the officer that the law does not prevent him from distributing newspapers. Nevertheless, the "wise cop," working under instructions that he had received over the telephone, placed Clark and Schulberg under arrest.

Clark and Schulberg refused to push the cart around to the station house, the cop being too lazy to do it, and not daring to let the cart stand without a guardian only pulled in Schulberg.

On the way to the lock-up the cop tried hard to square himself, and when Schulberg and the officer reached the station house the officer refused to prefer charges. The lieutenant then himself questioned Schulberg and placed him under arrest.

Schulberg was searched and placed in a cell, with a drunk for a companion. He remained in the lock-up five hours, while the Party members were hustling around to get him out.

Two of the comrades went to Magistrate Ladner. This man was elected on the Democratic ticket, aided by the German Debs "socialist" paper, the Philadelphia "Taggeblatt." Ladner refused to sign the copy of the charges and refused to have anything to do with the case. In the morning the magistrate that sits in the 8th District, Wilhan by name, did not show up—he was to a picnic the day before and must have had a beautiful dose of "Katzenjammer." Another magistrate relieved him. After Ladner had disposed of an unfortunate woman, a few drunks, and an assault case, Schulberg was called to the bar of justice (?) The officer that would not prefer charges the night before changed his mind and told a string of lies. Schulberg asked for a postponement of the case to enable him to obtain counsel. Ladner, seeing that we wanted a test case, choked off Schulberg with $300 bail to keep the peace. This is a way our local magistrates have of killing a case. But it will have no effect upon the members of the Party, who will continue to distribute copies of the DAILY PEOPLE.

It is well that the 8th District police of this city should be the first to try to effect the stopping of the fast increasing circulation of our paper. This 8th District is the Tenderloin of Philadelphia, and, like the Tammany officials, the local politicians force the poor girls that are compelled to walk the streets to pay hush money.

In spite of the hush money every once in a while the unfortunate girls are picked up in Eighth and Ninth streets and hustled off to the lock-up. Then the politicians that receive the hush money and in other ways derive benefits from these unfortunate girls do them a favor by getting the girls out over night. In the morning the magistrate fines them $7.50. Part of this fine goes into the pockets of the magistrate.

The houses in which the street walkers live contain at the most three or four voters. These voters live off of the unfortunate girls, and are known as "pimps." And generally there are eighteen or twenty fraudulent votes cast from the homes of the street walkers along Noble, Wood, Willow, and Ninth streets. In one of the election districts a pimp is the assessor; and one of the leading politicians in the 13th Ward is a notorious character known as "Kattie." This Cattie was once a street fakir. He sold fake jewelry on the streets of Philadelphia, and also served as a pimp to a girl by the name of Annie. A few years ago with the money he got from faking on the streets and the blood money he got from Annie, he commenced the study of medicine at Jefferson College. Cattie has not as yet graduated as a doctor; in the meantime he is very active in politics, has a very good pull, and is a loyal machine man. Cattie serves as a good example of the kind of creatures the capitalist class uses to keep in power and to keep the working class in ignorance.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Roosevelt, the dispatches announce, has gone fishing.

Has his campaign started so soon?

Father Zimmer of the Sommerville, N. J., St. Bernard's Church had better look out. His excluding the picture of King Humbert from the church may cause the police of his town to suspect him of anarchy.

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46. The Diseases of Memory........Ribot.
47. The Childhood of Religions........Clodd.
48. Life in Nature........Hinton.
49. The Sun: Its Constitution, Phenomena, &c....Carr.
50, 51. Money and the Mechanism of Exchange. Two Parts.—15 cents each. Jevons.
52. The Diseases of the Will........Ribot.
53. Animal Automatism........Huxley.
54. The Birth and Growth of Myths........Clodd.
55. The Scientific Basis of Morals........Clifford.
56. Illusions: A Psychological Study. Part I.
57. Illusions: A Psychological Study. Part II. Sully.
58. The Origin of Species. Two Parts.—
59. The Origin of Species. 30 cents each. ...Darwin.
60. The Childhood of the World........Clodd.
61. Miscellaneous Essays........Proctor.
62. The Religions of the Ancient World....Rawlinson.
Double number.—30 cents.
63. Progressive Morality........Fowler.
64. Distribution of Life, Animal and Vegetable, in Space and Time........Wallace. Dyer.
65. Conditions of Mental Development........Clifford.
66. Technical Education........Huxley.
67. The Black Death........Hecker.
68. Laws in General—Origin of Animal Worship—Political Fetichism.—10 cents. Spencer.
69. Fetichism. Contribution to Anthropology. Schultze.
Double number.—30 cents.
70. Essays, Speculative and Practical........Spencer.
71. Anthropology........Wilson.
Archæology........Tylor.
72. The Dancing Mania of the Middle Ages....Hecker.
73. Evolution in History, Language, and Science. Various Authors.
74. Descent of Man.—Part I.
75. Descent of Man.—Part II.
76. Descent of Man.—Part III. ....Darwin.
77. Descent of Man.—Part IV.
No. 77 is a double number.—30 cents.
78. Distribution of Land in England........Birkbeck.
79. Scientific Aspects of Familiar Things....Williams.
80. Charles Darwin: His Life and Work..Grant Allen.
Double number.—30 cents.
81. Mystery of Matter—Philosophy of Ignorance. Picton.
82. Illusions of the Senses........Proctor.
83. Profit-sharing between Capital and Labor..Taylor.
84. Studies of Animated Nature.
I. Bats—Dragon-Flies........Dallas.
II. Glow-worm—Phosphorescent Animals..Chisholm.
III. Minute Organisms........Balkwell.
85. The Essential Nature of Religion........Picton.
86. The Unseen Universe—Philosophy of the Pure Sciences........Clifford.
87. The Morphine Habit (Morphinomania)........Ball.
88. Science and Crime........Wilson.
89. The Genesis of Science........Spencer.
Coming of Age of "Origin of Species"....Huxley.
90. Notes on Earthquakes........Proctor.
91. The Rise of Universities........Laurie.
Double number.—30 cents.
92. The Formation of Vegetable Mould........Darwin.
Double number.—30 cents.
93. Scientific Methods of Capital Punishment...Bleyer.
Infliction of the Death Penalty........Benjamin.
Special number.—10 cents.
94. The Factors of Organic Evolution........Spencer.
95. The Diseases of Personality........Ribot.
96. A Half-Century of Science........Huxley.
Progress of Science from 1836 to 1886..Grant Allen.
97. The Pleasures of Life.—Part I........Lubbock.
98. Cosmic Emotion—Teaching of Science....Clifford.
Special number.—10 cents.
99. Nature-Studies.—I. Flame........Lowe.
II. Birds of Passage........Brown.
III. Snow........Chisholm.
IV. Caves........Dallas.
100. Science and Poetry........Wilson.
101. Æsthetics—Dreams........Sully.
Association of Ideas........Robertson.
102. Ultimate Finance.—Part I........Black.
103. Coming Slavery—Sins of Legislators—Great Political Superstition........Spencer.
104. Tropical Africa........Drummond.
105. Freedom in Science and Teaching........Haeckel.
106. Force and Energy........Grant Allen.
107. Ultimate Finance.—Part II........Black.
108. English: Past and Present.—Part I.
109. English: Past and Present.—Part II. ...Trench.
No. 108 is a double number.—30 cents.
110. The Story of Creation........Clodd.
Double number.—30 cents.
111. The Pleasures of Life.—Part II........Lubbock.
112. The Psychology of Attention........Ribot.
113. Hypnotism: History and Development. Bjornstrom.
Double number.—30 cents.
114. Christianity and Agnosticism. A controversy........Huxley, Bishop of Peterboro, & others.
Double number.—30 cents.
115, 116. Darwinism: Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection........Wallace.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
117. Modern Science and Modern Thought.....Laing.
Part I.—Double number.—30 cents.
118. Modern Science and Modern Thought.....Laing.
Part II.—Single number.—15 cents.
119. The Electric Light—The Storing of Electrical Energy........Mollov.
120. The Modern Theory of Heat—The Sun as a Storehouse of Energy........Mollov.
121. Utilitarianism........John Stuart Mill.
122. Origin of Alpine and Italian Lakes.—Part I.—30 cents.
123. Origin of Alpine and Italian Lakes.—Part II.—15 cents. Ramsay, Ball, Murchison, Studer, Favre, Whymper, Spencer.
124. The Quintessence of Socialism........Schaffle.
125. Darwinism and Politics........Ritchie.
Administrative Nihilism........Huxley.
126, 127. Physiognomy and Expression........Mantegazza.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
128, 129. The Industrial Revolution in England...Toynbee.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
130, 131. The Origin of the Aryans........Taylor.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
132, 133. The Evolution of Sex........Geddes—Thomson.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
134. The Law of Private Right.—30 cents......Smith.
135. Capital.—Part I.
136. Capital.—Part II.
137. Capital.—Part III. ....Karl Marx.
138. Capital.—Part IV.
Four double numbers.—30 cents each.
139. Lightning, Thunder, and Lightning Conductors........Mollov.
140. What is Music?........Rice.
141. Are the Effects of Use and Disuse Inherited?..Ball.
142, 143. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman........Wollstonecraft.
Two double numbers.—30 cents each.
144. Civilization: Its Cause and Cure......Carpenter.
145. Body and Mind........Clifford.
146. Social Diseases and Worse Remedies........Huxley.
147. The Soul of Man under Socialism...Oscar Wilde.
148. Electricity, the Science of the Nineteenth Century.—Part I.—30 cents. Caillard.
149. Electricity, the Science of the Nineteenth Century.—Part II.—15 cents. Caillard.
150. Degeneration: A Chapter in Darwinism.—Illustrated........Lankester.
151, 152. Mental Suggestion.—Part I.
153, 154. Mental Suggestion.—Part II.
155, 156. Mental Suggestion.—Part III. ....Ochorowicz.
157, 158. Mental Suggestion.—Part IV.
Four double numbers.—30 cents each.
159. Modern Science—Science of the Future. Carpenter.
160. Studies in Pessimism........Schopenhauer.
161, 162. Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves.—Illustr'd...Lubbock.
Double number.—30 cents.
163, 164. Glimpses of Nature.—Illustrated........Wilson.
Part I.—30 cents.
165. Glimpses of Nature.—Part II........Wilson.
166. Problems of the Future.—Part I.
167. Problems of the Future.—Part II. ....Laing.
Double number.—30 cents.
168. Problems of the Future.—Part III.
Double number.—30 cents.
169. The Moral Teachings of Science........Buckley.
170. The Wisdom of Life........Schopenhauer.
Double number.—30 cents.
171. The Mystery of Pain........Hinton.
172–175. What is Property? An Inquiry into the Principle of Right and of Government........ Four double numbers.—30 cts. each. Proudhon.
176. History and Scope of Zoology........Lankester.
177. Evolution and Ethics........Huxley.

PRICES BY MAIL.

SINGLE NUMBERS, 15 CENTS. DOUBLE NUMBERS, 30 CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundar street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, August 6. Sauter in the chair.

Receipts for the week, $65; expenses, $58.31.

Section Lynn announces that its vote for delegate to the International Congress was 18 for Sanial and none for Ruther; in a former issue of the PEOPLE the vote was given as 18 for Ruther and none for Sanial.

Ernest T. Oatley, of New Haven, declines the nomination for delegate to the S. T. & L. A. convention.

Section Onondaga has expelled the following persons for being traitors to the Party: John Franz, Leonard Hornung, Joseph Holstein.

Section Hartford has expelled the following persons for joining another political party: Max Twarz, John Schaal, Wm. Kantor.

Herman Simpson, of New York city, resigned as member of the Advisory Board of the Labor News Company. Resignation accepted.

An interesting letter was received from Paul Kretlow, who is at present in Paris relative to the Socialist movement in England and France.

A communication for the Pennsylvania State Committee was received relative to the recent arrest of Valentine Remmel the candidate of the party for Vice-President of the United States. The capitalist courts have granted the appeal, and the prospects for recovering the fine are good. The Police Department is kicking itself for having made the arrests. In the meantime the Pittsburg comrades are making the best use of the free advertising the arrest has given them.

The following persons were admitted at members at large: Fred Sauter, Nashville, Tenn.; Clarence S. Warren, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. Carr, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Fobra, Nashville, Tenn.

Sections are again urged to settle up for the Paris assessment stamps. The delegate must soon leave for the Congress, and it is necessary that the money for the stamps be turned in at once.

JULIAN PIERCE, Rec. Sec.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Monday evening, August 13. Forbes in the chair.

Receipts for the week, $24.50; expenditures, $26.10.

Section Los Angeles reports the expulsion of G. R. Smith, for treachery to the party.

Section Salineville, Ohio, sent in a communication announcing its refusal to pay for the International Congress assessment stamps on the ground that the party at large had not sanctioned sending a delegate to the International Congress. The Section is suspended for its refusal to pay for the stamps.

The constitution and bylaws of Section Allegheny County, Pa., were received and referred to a committee of the National Executive Committee for examination.

The matter of Malloney's campaign tour was taken up. It is now believed that he will begin active work about September 1st. In the meantime Sections are urged to get to work on campaign lists.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 5.—Following is a list of the officers elected by Section Boston for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Herman W. A. Raasch.
Recording Secretary—Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop.
Financial Secretary—August Kliendienst.
Treasurer—Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop.
Grievance Committee—Herman W. A. Raasch, James F. Stevens, W.H. Young.
Literary Agent—W. H. Carroll.

H. W. RAASCH,
Organizer.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the meeting of August 6 there were present S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hansen, Olson, and Secretary Davidson. S. Johnson was chairman. Communications from a number of places in the State and outside were received, and disposed of. The auditors gave a final report, showing the accounts of the secretary and treasurer to be $36. 92; due stamps on hand, 273. The secretary was instructed to take measures to have the Socialist Labor Party represented in the political pot pourri at the State Fair. Joseph Frisch was elected a member-at-large. Appropriations were made as follows: For Paris assessment stamps lost, 45 cents; miscellaneous agitation expenses, $4.57. Receipts for July, $14.25.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

ST. PAUL, August 7.—Geo. F. Spettel has been elected organizer for Section St. Paul. His address is No. 177 Selby Avenue. CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The semiannual election of officers of Section St. Louis resulted as follows: Organizer, William Bilsbarrow; recording secretary, E. C. Dieckmann; financial secretary, Henry Knobel; auditing committee, Charles Wippermann, W. J. Carter, H. M. Graber; ; trustees, Frank Boulitz, C. Wippermann, H. Trudell; grievance committee, L. C. Fry, Henry Knobel, C. Wippermann; agents for Party organs, English—H. J. Poelling; German—C. Wippermann; permanent campaign committee, E. C. Dieckmann, H. J. Poelling, William Bilsbarrow; librarian, Fred. Schacht.

WILLIAM BILLSBARROW.
Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Section Allegheny County Summernight's Festival, at headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday evening, August 23. Full orchestra and one of Pittsburg's best vocalists have been engaged. Refreshments to suit the weather. Come early. Concert begins at 8 sharp.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
JOHN F. TAYLOR, Ch'man.
1932 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—Section Pittsburg at a special meting this morning elected the following State Committee for the ensuing term of one year: State secretary, Val Remmel; State committee, William J. Eberle, George A. Brown, John L. Root, William G. Cowen, John F. Taylor, R. W. Evans and D. E. Gilchrist.

WILLIAM J. EBERLE.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meeting Section Providence Thursday evening, August 28, 1900, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall, Olneyville. Order of business:

1. Ratification of Constitution.
2. To fill vacancies of State Committee.
3. Plans to carry on a more vigorous agitation for the DAILY PEOPLE, and other business that may come before the meeting.

All comrades are urgently requested to be present at the meeting. By order of the General Committee.

P. O'CONNOR, Sec'y pro tem.

VIRGINIA.

Section Richmond, at its last business meeting passed unanimously the following expression of esteem and regret:

Being informed of the removal to Roanoke, Va., of Comrade Hugh D. Mac Tier, Section Richmond takes this occasion to express its high appreciation of the valuable services which Comrade Mac Tier has rendered the Section during his membership in the Socialist Labor Party, and also to express its sincere regret at his departure from our community. From the time Comrade Mac Tier joined Section Richmond (in 1896) he has been enthusiastic in the cause and unflinchingly active in the Party's interest. Combining ability as a propagandist with good judgment in business routine, he proved himself to be admirably fitted for any position or function he might be called upon to occupy. Section Richmond records its regret at thus losing the services and presence of Comrade Mac Tier, but recognizes that its loss is Section Roanake's gain. We wish him every success in his new field and hope his sphere of usefulness in the Socialist movement may be as wide in the future as it has been in the past.

SECTION RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 7—J. Madison has been elected Organizer of Section Richmond in place of H. D. MacTier, who has moved to Roanoke. Comrade Madison is also Literary Agent and agent for The People.

THOS. A. HOLLINS,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, August 5.—Seattle having been selected as the place for the State Committee by the State Convention, Section Seattle has elected the following State Committee:

Recording Secretary—Arthur Spencer.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—T. J. Dean.

The other members of the Committee are: Walter Walker, M. J. Kennedy, J. A. Anthony, Fred. Roberti, Jno. W. Mouette.

T. J. DEAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE CALIFORNIANS!

Those persons holding forth at Pythian Castle, Market and Fifth streets, San Francisco, under the name of "Socialist Club," or whatever name they may in future assume, are in no way connected with the Socialist Labor Party.

Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party, holds regular propaganda meetings every Sunday evening at 8 p. m., at B'nai B'rith Hall, 121 Eddy street. All are invited.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

August 13th, 1900.

Regular meeting of the Daily People Conference was held at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Wegman in the chair. Report of committee to visit the Assembly Districts accepted.

Roll call was responded to by the following Assembly Districts: 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32 and 33d, 34th and 35th, Manhattan; 10th, 13th and 14th, 20th, 21, Branch 1, Brooklyn, all of whom reported general activity in increasing the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE and the collection of funds. It is impossible to judge of the efforts of those districts which were not represented at the conference, so the importance of a delegate at this conference should not be underestimated by those districts. Comrades were requested to have their lady friends send their names to Miss Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street.

Resignation of J. Hammer as secretary was accepted.

Districts instructed to have a comrade supplied with the necessary funds to sell the DAILY PEOPLE and assist the newsdealers in increasing its sale.

Decided to have emblem presented by New Haven comrades hung in the meeting room.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Manhattan (July 16, 1900.)

12th A. D.	5.00
14th A. D.	1.00
16th A. D.	7.50
20th A. D.	1.00
28th A. D.	2.25
30th A. D. (J. Samuels)	5.00
19th and 21st A. D.	15.00
32d and 33d A. D.	15.00
34th and 35th A. D.	7.00

KINGS.

5th A. D.	5.00
10th A. D.	5.00
Section Hudson County	3.00

MANHATTAN (July 23, 1900).

9th A. D.	$0.75
6th & 10th A. D.	5.00
12th A. D.	50
16th A. D.	3.55
30th A. D.	1.50
34th & 35th A. D.	1.00

KINGS.

16th, 17th & 18th A. D.	6.00
21st A. D., Br. 2	50
21st A. D., Br. 2, Daily People Club	2.00
L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A.	8.00
Section Essex County	21.00

ADVERTISING FUND (Manhattan).

14th A. D.	$1.00
28th A. D.	1.00

KINGS.

20th A. D.	1.00

NOTICE.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subscription is 15 cents.

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.—

GREETING:—You are herewith called upon to have your members vote upon the nomination made for delegate of the Socialist Labor Party to the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., the latter part of September, 1900.

The olny nominee who has accepted the nomination is comrade Valentine Remmel, of Pitsburg, Pa., and his name is herewith submitted. Comrades E. Oatley, A. Keep, D. DeLeon and B. F. Keinard were also nominated but declined the nomination.

The result of the vote must be reported in figures and must be at this office not later than Saturday, September 15, 1900. There being only one candidate, it is useless to go to the trouble and expense of sending special voting blanks all over the country; the organizers of Sections are therefore called upon to submit this call to their respective bodies, have the vote taken and report the result in due time.

For the National Executive Committee,
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

IMPORTANT.

Thursday evening, August 23d, has been set for the holding of primaries by the Socialist Labor Party in the various Assembly districts in New York and Kings Counties, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions.

The organizer of each Assembly District organization is hereby called upon to secure their regular meeting place for that evening, as the primaries will be announced to take place there. If the place cannot be had for that evening, the organizer must secure another meeting place in the District and inform the undersigned not later than Saturday, August 18.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.
Section New York, S. L. P.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$13,895.51
Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier	31.00
Received from Section Rockville, Conn.	25.00
Received from Ninth Con. Dis., N. Y., balance	.70
Received for Minor Fund from C. Werner, N. Y. City 50c.; Italian Branch, Section New York, $5; S. Rosenzweig, $1; H. Samuelson, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; Section Allentown, Pa., $10	17.50
Total	$13,969.71

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending August 11th.)

Previously acknowledged	$544.00
Utica, N. Y.: donation by Section	3.00
Cincinnati, Ohio: O. Miller, 25c.; G. Jones, 50c.; F. Giffey, 50c.	1.25
Dubois, Pa.: C. Palmgren, $5; F. Thomas, $2; D. M. Sachter, $3	10.00
Chicago, Ill., 5th Ward: P. Damm, $2; C. A. Okerlund, 50c.; J. Anderson, 50c.; J. Hellgren, 50c.; C. E. Anderson, 50c.	4.00
New Haven, Conn.: T. Sullivan, 50c.; F. S. Werle, 50c.; Dr. W. J. Mayer, 50c.; C. Pfirman 50c.; I. Areta, 50c.; T. Maher, 50c.; L. Kienzy & M. Feldman, 50c.; J. Marek, 50c.; C. Sobey, 50c.; M. Stodel, 25c.; F. Serrer, $1	5.75
Duluth, Min.: O. Roise, [illegible]; Dworschak, 50c.; J. H. Opperman, 50c.; J. P. Johnson, 50c.; G. W. Heltruns, 50c.; E. Kriz, 50c.; A. P. Anderson, 50c.; J. Dworschak, 50c.; C. Thiel, 50c.	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Pa. W. J. Eberle, 50c.; J. F. Taylor, $1; E. Fornof, $1; W. J. Marshall, 50c.; H. Morgan, 25c.; A. J. Millinger, 25c.; W. Blackburn, 50c.; W. A. McCandless, 25c.; J. Fawcett, $1	[illegible]
Schenectady, N. Y. E. L. Lake, 50c.; I. S. Wemberger, 50c.; Prince, 20c.; Nuessle, 20c.; Zipser, 10c.; Eisenbach, 25c.; Stein, 10c.; Burmester, 25c.; Gebrer, 15c.; Dearick, 10c.;	
Washington, D. C. M. George, [illegible] Michels, 25c.	3.50
Hoehn, 10c.; Walter, 10c.; $5; M. C. Massie, $2.50; O. E. Gsautmer, $2; J. G. Bielyk, $1; J. Hansen, $1; M. C. McG., $5; B. Pollet, $1	17.50
Cleveland, O.: J. Matthews, 50c.; Bratburd, $1; F. Erben, 50c.; E. C. Christiansen, 50c.; J. Draser, 25c.	2.75
Gloversville, N.Y.: C. Rossbach, 50c.	.50
Essex County, N. J.: J. Newey, 50c.; H. Carless, 50c.; M. Hoffman, 50c.; A. P. Wittel, 50c.; L. Metz, 50c.; M. Rutkin, 50c.; P. L. Goetz, 25c.; D. J. Duggan, 25c.; F. W. Wilson, 25c.; H. Hartung, 25c.; H. Smith, 25c.; W. Waitz, 25c.; S. A. Vogel, 25c.	4.75
New Britain, Ct.: A. Naphtalin, $1.50; H. Morans, $1.50; J. D. Corbron, 25c.; E. Lind, 25c.; A. Allrop, 25c.; I. Rothfeder, 50c.	4.25
Buffalo, N.Y.: E. Hildebrant, $1; H. Hassfurther, 25c.; Mrs. R. Davidson, 25c.; N. E. DeLany, $3; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, $50c.; K. Starzyk, 25c.; J. Jezewski, 25c.; S. Farber, 50c.	6.50

(Last week's acknowledgements gave for Buffalo the name of B. Luntippe; it should have been: B. Cunliffe.)

Hudson County, N. J., Branch Union Hill, A. Gollerstepper, 50c.; H. A. Schopes, 10c.; A. L. Fricke, 10c.; W. Thuemmel 10c.; C. Lindvall, 25c.; E. J. Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.; A. Blome, 25c.; G. Betsch, Jr., 10c.	1.50
Hudson County, N. J., 7th Ward—J. Mohart, 25c.; C. Sshraft, 25c.; E. F. Wegener, 50c.	1.00
St. Paul, Minn., E. Constant, $10; S. Johnson, 50c.	10.50
New York Excelsior Literary Society	2.80
New York Prog. Litho. Alli. No. 170, per E. Ebert	2.75
New York, 2d A. D.—T. Zipfel, 50c.; F. Machauer, 50c.	1.00
New York, 9th A. D.—G. Thiebault	2.00
New York, 12th A. D.—Finn, 50c.; Director, 50c.; Solomon, 50c.; Weinstock, 50c.; J. Hammer, $1	3.00
New York, 13the A. D.—J. Donahue, 50c.; J. Haller, 50c.; C. Oest, 50c.; G. Luck, 50c.	1.00
New York, 15th and 17th A. D. P. Wegener, 50c.; B. O'Toole, 50c.	1.00
New York, 16th A. D.—Rosenberg, 25c.; Goldenberg, 25c.; Bradstater, 50c.; Bitterbaum, 25c.; Schonfeld, 25c.; Wisenberg, 25c.; Roth, 25c.; Wohl, 25c.; L. Eckstein, 25c.; B. B., 25c.; S. Moskowitz, 25c.; L. Eckstein, 25c.; H. Beck, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; J. Klienberger, 50c.; Blank, 25c.; H. Gorovitz, 25c.; M. Lederman, 50c.; S. Zimmerman, 25c.; A. Friend, 25c.; Gorovitz, 50c.	6.50
New York, 18th A. D.: per Owen Diamond	5.50
New York, 20th A. D.: J. Betz, 50c.; M. Betz, 50c.; S. Isaacson, 25c.; Shop collection, custom shoemakers, 301 E. 29th street	4.00
New York, 23d A. D., Rubin, $1; Tzemakh, 50c. W. L. Larsen, 50c.; Emma Busson, 25c.; J. Hoffman, 25c.; Twomey, 25c.; Plamondon, 25c.; Pollock, 25c.; Russin, 25c.; Bama, 10c.	3.00
New York, 26th A. D., J. Klein, 25c.; E. and J. Moonilis, 50c.; V. Feldman, 25c.; H. Mandel, 25c.; J. Cook, $1	2.25
New York, 28th A. D., F. Braukman, 50c.; Mrs. Braukman, 50c.; M. Rosenberg, 50c.; A. Rosenberg, 50c.; M. Heyman, 50c.; B. Singer, 50c.; F. Herz, 50c.; H. Benke, 25c.; A. Rosenblueth, 25c.	4.00
New York, 30th A. D.: Barthel, 50c.; Gillhaus, $1; Heyman, 50c.; Samuels, 50c.; Stammer, $1; Moren, 50c.; Klein, 50c.	4.50
New York, 32d and 33d A. D.'s: E. Siff, $2	2.00
New York, 34th-35th A. D.'s: E. A. Kanski, 20c.; W. Gajewski, 50c.; C. C. Crawford, $1; K. Johansen, 50c.; H. Hermansen, 50c.; J. J. Kinneally, 50c.; Hodes & Johnson, 50c.	3.70
Brooklyn, N. Y.: 6th A. D.; Smith, 50c.; Schram, 75c.; H. Kober, 75c.; other sources, $2	4.00
7th A. D.: Pat Murphy, $1	1.00
10th A. D.: A. C. Kihn, 50c.; J. Keveney, 50c.; G. Grange, 25c.; J. Hanlon, 25c.; W. F. Hills, 25c.; A. Jarrold, 50c.; W. D. Peck, 50c.; T. Walsh, 50c.	3.25
12th A. D.: F. Leise, 50c.; S. Mummery, 50c.	1.00
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Total	$701.60

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National Secretary.

Daily People National Committee.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York.

Previously acknowledged	$1,622.50
Michigan State Committee, collected on list 403, $4; on list 409, $1; total	5.00
New York State Committee, contributed as follows: A. broans of Sloan, $1; bonnor of Buffalo, 50c.; Al. Dolatinge, 50c.; total	2.00
Virginia State Committee, contributed by Section Richmond	3.80
Minnesota State Committee contributed by members of Section St. Paul, as follows: A. Moore, $3; E. Constant, $1; S. Johnson, $1; Chas. Jacobson, 25c.; J. Walker, 50c.; C. Hansen, $1; H. Carstensen, 25c.; total	7.00
Section Salt Lake City, Utah	3.50
Illinois State Committee	5.00
Pennsylvania State Committee, contributed as follows: Section Wilkinsburg, $5.40; Section Rankin, $2.70; Section Jeanette, $5.40; total	13.50
Total	$1,662.30

The contribution of $16, previously acknowledged as having been received from the Minnesota State Committee was made up of donations from members of Section Duluth, as follows: C. Thirst, $5; H. A. Ruste, $5; L. Dvorschak, $2.50; G. W. Hellstrom, 1.50; A. Anderson, $1; A. D. McAuly, $1.

LEAFLETS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The Presidential campaign is approaching, and every workingman should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What Is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.
Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.
1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
3. The Money Question.
4. Inventions.
5. School Education.
6. Child Labor.
7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.
8. And fourteen other demands.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave. Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 498

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

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CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers.
1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.
2. Owners of City Real Estate.

Why They Want to Municipalize.
Bankruptcy Records of 1896.
Why, Middle Class Municipalization Would not Benefit the Working Class.
1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.
2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.
4. Treatment of Employes Under Middle Class Municipalization.

Socialist Municipalization.
1. Election of Foremen by Employees.
2. Minimum Salary.
3. Relief Fund.
4. Homes for the People.
5. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine: it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist proletariat, and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the capitalists. We won't do a thing to them!
6. Public Schools.
7. Labor Exchanges.
8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these capitalist mayors.
9. The Unemployed
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11. Politics and the Class Struggle.

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